



## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

WANTED a trained and qualified Tailor and Cutter, for Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khatri School, Moradabad, U. P. Apply to the following stating qualification and pay: B. PRITHVI NATH PLEADER, Joint Secretary of the School.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—HINDU VEGETARIAN Graduate-coach for two Fourth Standard boys and sister preparing Cambridge Senior. French Essential. Advertiser willing to consider matrimonial proposal on girl's behalf and further education of both abroad if satisfied with applicant. Apply, preferably with photograph Box No. 1955 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA course by post. Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus, C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Jannar, POONA.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,  
"Bombay Chronicle,"  
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER of a Noble blood with Rs. 25 Thousand. Apply sharp Box No. 1953 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4. Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.

HEALTH—Weak lungs, weak bodies, deranged systems set right. Radical method. Startling results. Box No. 1954 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FREE ABSOLUTELY FREE!!—Guaranteed Pure KASHI SILK. Particulars against one anna stamp. HAR AND SONS, (Dept. S.), English Line, Benares Cantt.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column  
Inch per Insertion.  
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0  
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0  
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0  
4th and Subsequent  
Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 30TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1927, at 1 o'clock.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,  
Managers.

Bombay, 12th April, 1927.

## TO BE LET

AT CHEMBUR GARDEN SUBURB, an exceptionally fine English-type BUNGALOW, about five minutes motor run from Chembur Garden Suburb Railway Station whence Bombay is reached in 37 minutes. Four Bedrooms, two Reception rooms, wide verandahs, English Bathrooms, nice lawn, motor garage and servants' quarter. An ideal home. Rent moderate. Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Development Department, Old Customs House Yard Fort, Bombay.

## NOTICE

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH OF THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society Science Institute, 1st Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 28th April, 1927, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the audited Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 1926, together with the Balance Sheet as on that date.
2. To elect members of the New Committee.
3. To appoint Honorary Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

By order of the Committee,  
F. W. WILSON,

Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April, 1927.

## TENDERS.

## THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of stores and materials required by the Company during the 12 months, 1st July, 1927, to 30th June, 1928, as set out in the under-mentioned Schedules A to G will be received by the Assistant Secretary, at the Company's Head Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, upto noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1927.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, nuts, rivets, wires, etc.  
Pipes and Pipe Fittings.  
Iron and Steel sections.  
Plates, etc.

SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, ropes, twines, etc.  
Greases, oils and paints.

SCHEDULE C.—Building materials and Timber.

SCHEDULE D.—Sundry Stores.

SCHEDULE E.—Electrical Stores.  
SCHEDULE F.—Cables, Steel conductors and Fittings, (Insulated), etc.

SCHEDULE G.—Road materials.

Forms of Tender together with Schedules can be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2 per copy) on and after TUESDAY, the 19th instant from the Chief Store-keeper, at whose office at Tramway Building, samples of stores may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays. The specifications for Paints, Greases, Lubricating oils, Teak squares, Paints, Painter's oil and Varnishes can also be seen in the Chief Store-keeper's Office. Copies of the specifications may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be accepted in whole or in part and will be subject to the "GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL" attached to the Tender form.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "TENDER FOR STORES."

EARNEST MONEY.—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash (or Cheques and Government Securities will not be accepted) must accompany each Tender, as earnest money. This must be enclosed in a separate cover, and not in the covers in which Tenders are submitted.

Any earnest money deposited shall be forfeited, if the Tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his Tender, or fails to deposit within 10 days of such intimation the security that he will be required to deposit with the Company in the event of acceptance of the whole or any part of his Tender.

C. N. MOBERLY,  
M. Inst. C. E.,  
General Manager.

28448

## MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

## NOTICE

TENDERS for the construction of latrines and urinals at Esplanade Maidan will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1927. Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-refundable by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required).

JAMES W. MACKISON,  
Special Engineer,  
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,  
Bombay, 14th April, 1927.

28461

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 605 of 1919.

VITHALDAS KARSONDAS ..... Plaintiff  
vs.  
DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL and  
others ..... Defendants

Sirs,

You will be pleased to TAKE NOTICE that I have this day forwarded to the Prothonotary the report, dated 23rd February, 1927, made in the above suit.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1927.

Yours truly,  
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,  
Commissioner.

M.D.V.T.L.S. and Company, a firm.

2nd defendant.

G. H. RELE,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.

28468

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAIL DADA DEVRAJ has contracted to sell to our client Dr. SULEMANJI MAHOMEDALLY, the properties described hereunder and known as Essak Building and that all persons having any interest in the said properties or any claim thereto or into or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, easement, maintenance, trust, lien, or otherwise howsoever in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any, will be treated as waived.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure containing by admeasurement four hundred and nineteen square yards and sixteen hundredths of a square yard or thereabouts with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue jointly with other land under Collectors Old No. 355, New No. E/13365, Old Survey No. 198, and New Survey No. 1D/7346 and Cadastral Survey No. 1238 (Part) of Girgaum Division and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2646 (4) and 2646 (5), Street Nos. 5 and 5A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the public Road South of Frere Bridge, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Pestonji Boywalla but now of Shirinbai Jehangir Dick, on or towards the East by the strip of land secondly hereinafter described and beyond that by a Government passage and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Ebrahim Haji Esameji but now of Hakimji Adami Patni.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Government Leasehold tenure containing by admeasurement thirty-one and a half square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on or near Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue jointly with other land under Collectors Old No. 16998 and New Survey No. 6/7347 and Cadastral Survey No. 1238 (part) of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the public Road South of Frere Bridge, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Pestonji Boywalla but now of Shirinbai Jehangir Dick, on or towards the East by the Government passage and on or towards the West by property first hereinabove described.

Dated this 19th April, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,

Purchasers' Attorneys.

28460

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

## TESTAMENTARY &amp; INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MITHABAI, widow of Pughshi Ganshi, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

Bai LAXMIBAI, daughter of Kanji Ganshi and wife of Lakhamsey Harpal of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byegalla, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the  
High Court  
at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of March, 1927.

Messrs. MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA

Petitioner's Attorneys.

28465

## LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RATANSI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and NANJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ have contracted to sell to our clients THE VIJAYA CO. OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD., the undermentioned property and that all persons having any interest in the said property or any claim thereto or in to or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, easement, maintenance, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 35, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THOSE plots of land or parcels thereof forming part of the Mghund Development Scheme formerly belonging to Gopaladas Tripathi Jivandas and now belonging to the Vendors abovesaid situate at Mghund in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra of the Bombay Suburban District hearing New Survey Nos. 1000 Entry No. 263 and Plot Nos. 124, 125, 126, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 232, 233, 234, 235 and 236.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL,

Purchasers' Attorneys.

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## AUCTION SALES.

## CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 2052.

Auction sale of the valuable immovable property at old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

In appeal from its original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1424.

Suit No. 2 of 1897.

Haridas Liladar v/s. Appellant.  
Valabhdas Khimji and others Respondents

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Karandas Dharansay and Haridas Liladar the Surviving Trustees of the Trust Deed dated 10th April 1913 in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 15th July 1925 of the Appellate Court herein Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction on Friday the 22nd day of April 1927 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 4/9 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 684, New Nos. 3133, 3141, Old Survey No. 39, New Survey No. 1634, Cadastral Survey No. 256 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1461 and 1465, Street Nos. 103, 105, 107, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house formerly belonging to Pushotam Govindji but now to Narsey Padamsey, on or towards the West by the house of Naranji Mulji, on or towards the North by the said Old Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the Cart belonging to Thakwer Nabotandas Narandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors, at their Office at K-mal Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :  
Income-Tax  
by CONSULTING  
PAREKH & Co.  
Incorporated Certified Accountants,  
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax  
and Super Tax Experts  
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhon, Bombay

## BANKING.

## Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000  
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 39,00,000  
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:  
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:  
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).  
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).  
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., (Baroda).  
Mr. G. K. Ambegankar, B.A., Chief Accountant and Auditor Khargi Dept., Baroda State.  
Nawroji B. Saklatvala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.  
Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January, to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.  
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.  
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

## SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,  
General Manager.

## Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Capital Authorised ..... 1,00,00,000  
Capital Issued ..... 50,00,000  
Capital Subscribed ..... 50,00,000  
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 ..... 23,82,000  
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 ..... 30,95,226

Branches: Abohar, Allahabad (Sind), Amritsar, Jullundur, Amballa City, Jaranwalla, Amballa Cant. Jammu, Bombay, Jhelum City, Calcutta, Jhang, Cawnpore, (Mughiana), Rawalpindi, Delhi, Korachi, Sargodha, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sialkot City, Ferozepore, Lahore City, Simla, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Gojra, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Huzabad, Meerut City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City.

## LONDON AGENTS:—

## THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

## AMERICAN EXCHANGE:—

## IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all currencies are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,

Manager.

Season House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS

PRINCE STREET BOMBAY

## Income-Tax &amp; Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared.

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

## AMUSEMENTS



**PATHE SUPER GAZETTE** TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.  
**PATHE CINEMA** ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

**SHORT STAY ONLY!**  
**RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ**  
**ON WEDNESDAY, 20th April At 9 P. M.**  
**NEW HINDI-URDU DRAMA**

**FINE SCENERIES! RICH COSTUMES!!**  
**MIRAKE PRABHU**  
**RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.**  
Booking open at the Theatre.  
Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as Heroine.

**Hindustan Cinema**  
**Film Co.'s**  
**NEW FILM.**

**HANUMAN**  
**JANMA**  
or GOD MARUTI'S BIRTH

will be screened at the

**NOVELTY CINEMA**

Grant Road, Bombay.

opening from Saturday, 16th April, 1927.

This mythological film full of adventures and warlike scenes, especially by Bal Hanuman's Pious fight with Black Demons, Kahu and Ketu in DARK SKY.

with showing to your family and children. Certainly they will be delighted.

**TIMING & RATES AS USUAL.**

**EXTRA HOLIDAY SHOWS**

on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

for Booking to:-

**HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM CO.**

Balaji House, Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

**AUCTION SALES.**

**BENNETT & CO.**

**SALE OF VERY VALUABLE**

**STAMPS.**

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on **THURSDAY**, the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the auction room, 25th instant at the Estate of a deceased gentleman:-

A lot of very valuable stamps in books and also loose.

**FURNITURE SALE** at Chowpatty, Hughes Road, opposite Messrs. A. Hyland, on **SUNDAY**, the 25th instant at 10.30 a.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, day and time, (where the goods have been brought for sale) very valuable and handsome seasoned wood furniture, of the latest design and workmanship, rich engraved glassware and porcelainware, steel and Barton's rich platedware, dining table and chairs to match, mirror back sideboards, Chesterfield, Jacobean drawing room suites, mirror back jardiniere by Benjamin's roll top, large and small writing tables, electric hall and table lamps, gramophone with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, dressing and wash hand basins, dressing chair, glass, cloth and gown presses, Indian carved and old, blackwood carved furniture, Jacobean furniture, Cashmere furniture, baritone, rearing sofas, easy chairs, cane, bird cage, meat safe, etc., etc. The property of G. Adam, formerly, L.C.S., C.I.E. proceeded home and died.

Catalogues are published and the proper notice given.

**BENNETT & CO.**

**Don't Fail This Week**  
**NETAJI**  
**PALKAR**  
Maharashtra Film's  
Jewel

AT  
**CINEMA MAJESTIC**

**TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.**

**FROM SATURDAY THE 16th April**  
**FOR SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND**  
**IMPERIAL CINEMA**  
Offers Golden Opportunity to witness the excellent social picture.

**'TRUST YOUR WIFE'**

**FEATURING**  
Miss MOHINI, Miss JILLOO & other known stars  
Produced under the expert direction of Mr. M. BHAVNANI.

**ARE YOU MARRIED???**  
**DO YOU INTEND TO MARRY???**  
If so this social photo-play will render best assistance to solve your many puzzling problems of life and will bring you perfect happiness.

**DAILY FOUR SHOWS: At 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.**  
**EXTRA SHOW on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.**

**IMPERIAL CINEMA**  
LAMINGTON ROAD.

**Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED 1876.  
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET,  
Behind Currency Bank.

**FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.**

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

**GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,**  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 19.  
S S Gamaria, Inman, Bassin.  
S S City of Benares, Anderson, Liverpool.

## DEPARTURES.

April 19.  
S S Simla, Bruce, Calcutta.  
S S Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.  
April 20.  
S S Bankura, Hutchins, Bussch.  
S S Hajrana, Graham, Calcutta.  
S S Ngenfels, Ziegenhine, Hamburg.

## LOADING.

April 19.  
Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.  
Steamer Iris for Rangoon.  
Steamer Gamaria for London.  
S S City of Benares: The K N Co.'s steamer City of Benares, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.  
S S Simla: The Graham Trading Co.'s steamer Simla sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

**DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.**  
The Turner Morrison Co.'s steamer Alavi 3811 tons, Captain P. H. Ward sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with 1165 pilgrims.

S S Bankura: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bankura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bussch, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hajrana: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hajrana will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Ngenfels: The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Ngenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

## EXPORTS.

April 19.  
S S Rajputana for London:—2 cases mica split M M and Co., 20 bales hemma leaves M M and Co., 4 bales. carpets Hussain Mohamed Fida Mohamed, 7 bales carpets Allen Bros, 8 pkgs. toopies, woollen rugs, silver ware and brass ware, 6 bales jackal skins Grindley and Co. Ltd., 4 bales jackal skins H A M Sayal, 8 bales sheep and goat skins M Nissim, 9 bales sheep and goat skins H R Rahamanbhai and Co., 15 bales goat skins H R Rahamanbhai and Co., 61 hogsheds chitney F Nowrojee, 56 ewt mango in brine and 3 cases Bombay Pickles M M Poonji and Co., 22 bales cow hides, 200 ewt buffalo horns A H L Tharia, 2 cases Indian brass work B J Bhugara, 5 bales fox skins H Habibullahoff, 2 bales fox skins A R Elshoo, 12 bales fox and smor skins H A Ebrahimoff, 32 bales cow hides and sheep skins C Rahimtoola 59 bales cow goat and sheep skins Hassan, 15 bales goat skins M Esmail, 24 bales goat skins R Merally and Co., 25 bales carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 20 bales carpets F Hajioff, 6 bales carpets F Hajioff, 2 cases brassware and 7 bales moonj mats M M and Co.

For Marseilles: 4 ewt brassware and 1 bag coffee Thos Cook and Son.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 7 pkgs brass ware Thos Cook and Son, 140 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co., 500 ewt dill seed E Danmer and Co., 1000 ewt myrabollams N Poonji and Co., 6 bales goat skins M Shamjimal, 15 bales cotton B Karsandas and Co., 3200 ewt liased oil cakes Brel and Co., 1000 ewt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd., 4004 ewt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., 24 bales wool raw S Nanji.

For Glasgow: 4000 ewt liased oil cakes B H Lele, 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 20 bales goat hair M Esmail.

Marseilles: 4 tons beef casings and salted guts A Mahler and Co., 7 cases beef runners S M Safuddin and Co.

For Barcelona: 50 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Birgenfels for Hamburg: 1995 ewt groundnut oil cakes S Parashottam, 150 tons manganese ore Shivrampur Syndicate Ltd., 330 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton Textile Products Ltd.  
For Antwerp: 1250 tons manganese ore The Shivrampur Syndicate Ltd., 400 ewt buffalo horns H A Mohamed and Co.

## IMPORTS.

April 19.  
S S Gurna from Rangoon. Agents: M M and Co.:—61930 bags rice, 503 bars piglead, 61 cases pitch, 46 pieces block tin, 50 bales cotton yarn waste, 51 cases jaggery, 9 cases aniline dye, 10 cases cigars, 50 cases cotton pickgoods, 5 cases provisions, 22 pieces elephant tusks, 125 bags gadduho old, 293 bags maize, 763 bags chola, 749 bags millet, 1046 bags cotton seeds, 392 bags pellow, 801 pieces teak squares, 46571 pieces and 18342 bales scantlings, 551 pieces ports, 973 pieces planks.

S S Albesto Treves. From Venice. Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.:—350 cases glass beads.

From Vrajiniza: 250 bales cement, 288 cts and 12 cases asbestos cement sheets.

From Trieste: 100 drums carbide of calcium.

From Salina: 20000 bags and 300 bales cement.

From Port Sogdan: 50 chests tea, 200 bags gum.

From Massaga: 38 bags mustard seed.

From Hochidah: 107 pkgs saji khar.

From Aden: 39 pkgs alkali, 77 bales skins 69 bags moong, 4 cases honey, 109 bags garlic.

S S Britannia from Miri Agents: Grahams Trading Co.:—4907 tons liquid fuel, 100 tons empty iron drums.

S S Vad from Bangkok. Agents: F F Campbell and Co: 252 pieces yang squares, 956 pieces teak squares.

From Colombo: 94 H chests tea.

S S Jalajyoti from Calcutta: Agents, Seindin Steam Navigation Co: 1064 bales gunnies, 336 bales hessian cloth, 109 cases pelle nuts, 950 cases iron small drums, 48 cases medicines, 25 bales B. Twills, 60 bales jute twine.

From Coenada: 102 nos empty gas cylinders.

From Alleppy: 287 bags pepper, 451 bags

dry ginger, 115 robins dry ginger, 7 bales cotton W.P. boards.

From Ponnani: 2241 bags coconuts. Calicut: 42 bales wearing apparels, 15 jottas cold rope, 426 horas cotton waste. From Badagara: 11 bags copra, 282 bags coconuts. From Tellichery: 235 bags coconuts. From Cannanore: 269 bags copra, 478 bags coconuts, 84 bags pepper, 45 bags soap nuts.

**QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS:**  
(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)  
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

April 19.  
Rs. a. p.

**KHADI:—**  
Textile .. .. . 0 11 6  
Century .. .. . 0 11 0  
Jacob .. .. . 0 11 0  
E. D. Sassoon .. .. . 0 10 9  
Apollo .. .. . 0 10 9

**LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—**  
Standard Mill .. .. . 0 15 0  
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 .. .. . 0 15 0  
Century 6404-8705 .. .. . 0 15 6  
Hindustan Mill .. .. . 0 15 0  
Fazal (Mahal) .. .. . 0 15 0  
Phoneix .. .. . 0 15 6

Pabney (Phoolmala) .. .. . 0 14 9  
Maneckji (Patangia) .. .. . 0 14 9  
Kaliarmadan .. .. . 0 14 9  
Daud Sahib .. .. . 0 14 6  
Ganga Ghat .. .. . 0 14 6

**LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303**  
Rachael Mill .. .. . 0 15 6  
Hindustan Mill .. .. . 0 15 0  
David Mill .. .. . 0 15 6  
Apollo Mill .. .. . 0 15 6  
Moon Mill .. .. . 0 15 6

**LONG CLOTH Quality:—**  
Svan Finlay .. .. . 0 14 3  
Gold Mohor .. .. . 0 14 0

**LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In:—**

Textile (Hand) .. .. . 0 14 6  
Spring (Merchant) .. .. . 0 14 6  
Century (Bangle) .. .. . 0 14 6  
Apollo (Pyala) .. .. . 0 14 3  
Tata Mill (Darji) .. .. . 0 14 3  
Sakuntala .. .. . 0 14 6  
Sundari Brand .. .. . 0 14 0  
Globe .. .. . 0 14 0  
Rachael .. .. . 0 13 9  
Palkhi .. .. . 0 14 3  
Maher .. .. . 0 14 9  
Kechhwa .. .. . 0 14 6

**LEPAD:—**

Spring .. .. . 0 15 0  
Textile .. .. . 0 14 6  
Century .. .. . 0 14 6

**DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—**

Spring (Balance) .. .. . 1 0 1  
Jacob .. .. . 1 0 0  
Century .. .. . 1 0 0  
Mun Mill .. .. . 1 0 0

**DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—**

Spring (Balance) .. .. . 1 0 0  
Century .. .. . 0 15 6  
Jacob .. .. . 0 15 0  
Mun Mill .. .. . 1 0 0  
1386 Tata .. .. . 2 14 6

**CHECK GREY, DRILL x lbs. 5:—**

Bombay Cotton .. Per piece 3 13 0  
Jamshed .. .. . 3 13 0  
Century .. .. . 4 4 0  
Pearl Pabney .. .. . 4 1 0  
Hindustan No. 962 .. .. . 4 3 0

**BLACK CHECK**

5800 Sholapur .. .. . 10 5 0  
5800 Q Kuria .. .. . 8 2 0  
1325 Morarji .. .. . 5 6 0

**GABRUN No. 5124**

Pearl Pabney .. .. . 7 7 0  
Hindustan .. .. . 7 7 0  
E. D. Rachael .. .. . 6 4 0

**SALITA:—**

Century .. .. . 0 14 6  
Spring (Merchant) .. .. . 0 14 6

**STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—**

777 Kohinoor .. Per piece 2 5 0  
77 Crescent .. .. . 2 3 6  
Apollo David .. .. . 2 3 6

**KDI Yards 12-13-14:—**

Kanta .. .. . 1 2 0  
Phoenix .. .. . 1 2 0  
Kohinoor .. .. . 1 2 0  
Tata .. .. . 1 2

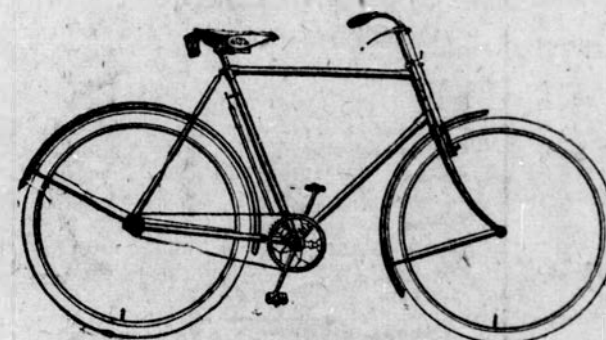
## B.S.A Bicycles

for

## Quality &amp; Reliability

Compare the appearance of a B.S.A. Bicycle with that of a cheap machine after a few weeks on the road, and you will understand why the B.S.A. is really the cheapest in the end. Scientifically designed, and made from the highest-grade materials only, B.S.A. Bicycles are made to give years of trouble-free service under all conditions.

All B.S.A. Bicycles are guaranteed for fifty years.



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**WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,**  
**BOMBAY.**

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles are world-famous for reliability and value.

**GROSSMITH'S**  
**Wana-Ranee**  
Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance. WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER is adherent and unobtrusive, & delicately perfumed. WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM (vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin. Cachaous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo, Powders, Powder Loaf, Books Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the originals. Sole Proprietors and Inventors. **GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.** LONDON. Representation: **WALTER WHITE BOMBAY.**

**HAIR BEAUTY**

Thin and Scraggy Hair made abundant, strong and healthy. Dull and lifeless Hair made glossy, smooth and bright. Dandruff prevented and overcome. Greyness and thin places (so frequent in middle life) prevented.

If you desire healthy, lustrous and luxuriant hair, start using Koko straight away. By the time the first bottle is finished you will have noticed a marked improvement.

Used by **KOKO** Recommended by Doctors.

Koko makes thin and scraggy hair abundant, strong and full of life. By feeding the hair roots it brings to the surface all the natural glow and sheen your hair possesses. Koko also prevents and overcomes Dandruff, stops the hair from falling out, retards greyness and prevents thin places. Does not discolour white hair.

Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout the East. Prices in England 1/6, 3/6 and 5/6.

USE ALSO KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS.

Importing Agents: **WALLACE D. HAWKES AGENCY.**  
Telegrams: Besmaya, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Rangoon, Colombo.  
**KOKO-MARICOPAS CO. LTD.** 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

**NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED BATLIWALLA** Ague Mixture No. 1. To prevent Malaria, Indigestion, May, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.

Other Preparations:—  
**BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT** for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.  
**BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE** for Cholera and Diarrhoea. Price As. 13 per bottle.  
**BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP** cures cough, dries up phlegm, relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothing feeling. Price As. 13 per bottle.  
**BATLIWALLA'S BALM** (Curall) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases. Price As. 12 per bottle.  
**BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS** two grains. Price Rs. 1-12 per bottle.  
**BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER**, price As. 6 per bottle.

**Dr. H.L. Batliwalla Sons & Company, Ltd.**  
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.  
**SHAPPOORJI H. L. BATLIWALLA** Managing Director.  
P. O. Cadell Road, Bombay No. 14.  
Tel. Address: "Cawathapur" Bomba.

## BULLION MARKET.

## SILVER.

Bombay, April 19.  
Following better American quotations and strong Shanghai exchange, the silver market opened today steady at Rs. 60.5 for Chaitra and improved to 60.10 on short covering. At the advance there was some profit taking and prices reacted. The close was quite as under:—  
Ready Silver ..... 60 2 0  
Chaitra delivery ..... 60 2 0  
Vaishakh delivery ..... 60 2 0

## GOLD.

Bombay, April 19.  
The market is quiet but steady.  
Ready Bar ..... 21 8 6  
Chaitra ..... 21 8 6  
Vaishakh ..... 21 9 6  
National Bank ..... 21 12 0  
Chartered Bank ..... 21 11 6  
Central Bank ..... 21 10 6  
Sovereign ready ..... 13 8 0

## EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 19.  
B. C. RATE—  
Bank's selling T T 15 13/16.  
Bank's selling D D 15 27/32.  
LONDON—  
Bank's selling T T 15 27/32.  
Bank's selling D D 15 27/32.  
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 16 1/8.  
Bank's buying T T 15 29/32.  
Bank's buying D D 15 15/16.  
PARIS—  
Bank's selling D D Frs. 892.  
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A Frs. 962.  
Bank's buying D D Frs. 947.  
JAPAN—  
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.  
Bank's buying 60 Dst D F Rs. 130 3/4.  
HONGKONG—  
Bank's selling Rs. 134 1/2.  
SHANGHAI—  
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176.  
SINGAPORE—  
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137.  
NEW YORK—  
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 3/4.  
CROSS RATE—  
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11/16.  
London—Paris Frs. 124.02.  
London—Switzerland Frs. 25.24.  
London—Brussels Frs. 34.91.  
London—Rome Liras 98.25.  
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.  
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet but steady.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 19.  
3 Months London Discounts 4 3/16 p.c.  
6 Months London Discounts 4 3/16 p.c.  
Bank of England Rate 5 p.c.  
Money call 6 1/2 p.c.  
One month 6 p.c.  
Three month 4 3/4 p.c. to 5 p.c.  
Six months 4 p.c.  
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.  
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 31st April, 1927.

## LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital 11,53,00,000  
Capital Paid up 5,62,50,000  
Reserve 5,00,00,000  
Public Deposits 17,74,29,500  
Other Deposits 27,16,97,000

Loans against securities per contra  
Loans from the Government of India under Section 30 of the Procr Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra 2,60,00,000  
Sundries 1,15,71,000  
Rupees 98,79,47,000

The above balance sheet includes:—  
Deposits in London 4,002,000  
Advances in London 4,804,000  
Cash and balances at other Banks in London 4,97,400  
Percentage 18.77.  
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

## ASSETS.

Government Securities 19,65,54,000  
Other authorized securities under the Act 1,73,42,000  
Loans 16,82,69,000  
Cash Credits 33,39,29,000  
Inland bills discounted and purchased 6,53,66,000  
Foreign bills discounted and purchased 32,93,000  
Bullion 33,00,000  
Dead Stock 2,77,36,000  
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra 82,84,000  
Balances with other Banks 15,32,000  
Cash 16,55,79,000  
Rupees 98,79,47,000

## MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.  
Rs.  
Public Deposits 2,43,04,000  
Other Deposits 27,141,000  
ASSETS.  
Rs.  
Bank's Investments 21,40,000  
Loans 1,96,43,000  
Cash Credits 99,35,000  
Bills Discounted and Purchased 50,66,000  
Cash 2,34,00,000  
Percentage 18.77.  
Imperial Bank of India.  
Bombay, 8th April 1927.

## PRODUCE MARKET.

## LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 19.  
The linseed Market is steady and wheat is quiet as under:—  
Linseed May 10-12 3  
Linseed Sept. 11-2 3  
Wheat May 7-9 6  
Wheat Sept. 7-11 6

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

Bombay, April 19.  
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 14th inst.  
Wheat 124,140 cwt.  
Linseed 11,009  
Rape, Raf. & Mustardseeds 595  
Poppseed 483  
Groundnuts 3,390  
Castorseed 2,823  
Rice 5,435  
Myrahohams 4,542  
Cottonseed 1,374  
Gram 3054  
Joowar 42  
Barley 359  
Hajree 1,383  
Coal 201 tons.

## PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

MUKTSAR, April 17.  
Wheat Har 4 7 3  
Wheat Bhadon 4 9 0  
Wheat Asut 4 10 3  
Gram Jath 3 8 9  
Gram Har 3 9 6  
Gram Asut 3 13 3  
Barley Jeth 3 2 0  
Rapeseed Baisakh 7 6 6  
Rapeseed Jeth 7 10 0  
Rapeseed Bhadon 7 15 7  
Cottonseed Baisakh 3 11 6  
Cottonseed Jeth 3 13 6  
Cottonseed Bhadon 4 1 6

## READY.

Wheat Gram Rapeseed, Cottonseed, Barley, New Gram, New Wheat.  
4/12 to 5/3/12 7/7 3/12 3/2  
5/11 5 to 5/4  
Market arrival.  
Grain Rapeseed.  
2,000 mds. 150 mds.  
Market condition.  
Steady.

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 18.  
May .. .. 14.33 +16  
July .. .. 14.56 +16  
October .. .. 14.83 +14  
December .. .. 15.01 +14  
January .. .. 15.07 +14  
Middling Spot .. .. 14.65 +15

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April 18.  
May .. .. 14.39 +17  
July .. .. 14.59 +18  
Middling Spot .. .. 14.39 +18

## RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 31,000  
Day's Exports to Great Britain 11,000  
Day's Exports to the Continent 47,000

## DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 18.  
Demand Bills .. .. 465.8

## COFFEE.

New York, Apr. 18.  
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot, 16

## AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 18.  
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports 189,000 Bales.  
Exports to Great Britain 43,000 Bales.  
Exports to France and Continent 185,000 Bales.  
Exports to Japan 17,000 Bales.  
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 2,269,000 Bales.  
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns 888,000 Bales.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 14.  
Total Cotton, Actual Export 2,000 Bales.  
Total Cotton Forward to Consumers 49,000 Bales.  
Total Cotton Imports 125,000 Bales.  
Total Cotton Stocks 1,566,000 Bales.  
Actual Week's Sales 23,930 Bales.

## MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE'S REPORT.

Our New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose wire to us to-day as under:—  
"Cotton: Moderate reaction possible, eventually higher."

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.: Bullish Consumption Figures—Futures 14 to 16 Points Higher—Spot 15 Points Better at 14.65c.

LOCAL:—Long Liquidation and Japanese selling. Followed by short covering and Commission Houses buying.

## PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables.  
New York May delivery 14th April Highness 14.25 (10.08 a.m.) lowest 14.18 (at the close).  
18th April Highest 14.39 (1.51 p.m.) low-est 14.23 (at the opening).  
Messrs. Thomas Smith Co's report:—  
Excessive rains have caused the advance in the American markets.  
We advise taking profit on purchases with a view to replacing same on dips.  
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co cable under date 18th inst. as under:—  
"Market advanced on report of serious damage by flood."  
Messrs. Iewkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby & Vose:—  
"Moderate reaction possible eventually higher."

Messrs. Breul and Co., state, as under in their report issued to-day:—  
"The latest news to hand from Japan in connection with the financial troubles in that Country is very far from encouraging, so that it seems to us little support can be looked for from that quarter for some time to come and as Mills in this Country have secured sufficient Cotton for their immediate requirements, we look for a poor off-take during the weeks to come and can therefore see nothing attractive in the bull side of the market at present."

## AMERICANS.

Bombay, April 19.  
Yesterday the New York futures Market opened 5 points better and prices registered further improvement of 16 points on short covering and fresh buying in fluenced by reports of flood and bullish March Consumption figures by the U. S. A. Mills. At the advance towards close there was some liquidation on bulls account and prices reacted 6 points. The close was barely steady at an advance of 14 to 16 points. The United States Mills consumed 694,000 Bales during the month of March against 590,000 Bales during February last. The consumption figure is decidedly large but looking to more working days in the

## DAILY ROOM RATE.

April 19.  
Bengal 286 May.  
Broach 236 A/M.  
Broach 232 J/A.  
Omra 275 May.  
Omra 280 July.  
Bengal 264 277 270 262  
S. P. 280 273 286 258  
Rajputana 224 277 270 204  
Broach 305 300 295  
P. A. 319 312 305 297  
Surat 355 350 345  
Navsari 370 365 360  
Omra No. 3 286 281 296  
C. P. No. 1 301 296 291  
C. P. No. 2 291 289 284  
Khandesh 282 277 272  
Muthia 280 275 270

## READY COTTON SALES.

April 19.  
100 Ralli Bros. Botad 231  
100 Ralli Bros. Vankar 282  
100 Toyomankwa Khanna 273  
100 Toyomankwa Hansi 277  
100 Tata & Co. Khandesh 234  
100 K. Devchand C. P. No. 2 298  
100 G. G. Kesha Broch 296  
100 G. G. Kesha Mathia 280  
100 R. Khimjee Vinchhiva 281  
100 Volkart Bros. Mathia 279  
100 S. Joharwalla Jamner 261

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 19.  
Ready Prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt for yesterday's closing price-levels.  
Our Forward Market has ruled steady and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.  
The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—  
Fine White Java Sugar:—  
Ready Rs. 16/7.  
Shipment Rs. 11/7 F B H.  
Shipment March Sh. 16/11 per cwt  
F B H.  
Shipment April Sh. 17 per cwt  
F B H.  
Shipment June Sh. 16/10 per cwt  
F B H.  
Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/9 per cwt  
F B H.  
Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/6 shrd tmm m  
cwt F B H.  
Jennagar C. I. F:—  
Shipment March Sh. 17/3 per cwt  
F B H.  
Shipment April Sh. 17/4 per cwt.  
F B H.  
H. B. R. Beet Sugar:—  
Ready Rs. 16/10 per cwt.  
Shipment March Sh. 17/1 per cwt  
F B H.  
Tone—Steady.

month of March, we do not think there is any extraordinary improvement in the textile trade, but certainly it indicates a healthy condition. We give below previous season's March consumption figures:—  
1927 694,000  
1926 635,000  
1925 583,000  
1924 484,000  
1923 623,000  
1922 518,000  
Messrs. A. Norden Co's cable states that yesterday's advance was due to reports serious damage by flood. It is usual to exaggerate such reports and we refuse to believe too much of it as at the advance there was some profit taking:—  
The Liverpool Cotton Market remained closed yesterday. It is expected to open to-day 4 to 5 points higher.

## LOCAL MARKET.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York futures, the local Cotton market opened for Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 236/ and declined to 235/ on long liquidation and Japanese selling due to financial troubles in Japan. At the decline Commission Houses supported the market and prices improved on short covering. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—  
Broach A/M. 236 236/12 235 236/8  
Broach J.A. 291 292 290 292  
Omra May 275 278 277 278  
Omra July 273 280 278 280  
Bengal May 254 266/8 264 266/8

## SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 6 to 9 points higher. The forward market opened at Rs. 188.10 and after declining to 236/8 closed steady. Among the buyers included Messrs. Chrysal Patel and Gill and the Messrs. Japanese firms Messrs. Breul and Co. Broach A/M. 237/4 237/4 236/8 237 Broach J.A. 292 292/8 292 292/8 Omra May 279 279 278/8 279 Omra July 281 281/8 281 281/8 Bengal May 257 267/8 257 267/8

## SAMPIN MARKET.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—  
April 188.10 less 0.90  
July 195.30 plus 0.30  
October 199.70 plus 1.30

## DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)  
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY  
Bombay, April 19th.  
Since 1st September  
This Year Last Year  
In full-pressed Bales. 14-4-27  
Khandesh 3,05,968 2,86,350  
Central India 571 2,65,739 3,40,417  
Barsi and Nagar 243 1,83,720 1,93,474  
Hyderabad-Gaorani 64,619 69,406  
Beri 1,499 5,33,665 4,46,639  
Central Provinces 403 2,17,927 2,30,040  
Total Omras. 2,716 15,71,644 15,66,326  
Dholera 809 1,20,666 1,95,534  
N.W. Provinces 54,022 1,27,125  
Rajputana 391 42,599 90,940  
Sind-Punjab 311 1,09,812 2,55,287  
Broach 4,996 1,11,143 3,00,919  
Compta & Dharwar 1,083 67,872 46,905  
Western-Northerns 866 26,391 29,977  
Cocacanda 403 1,478  
Tinnevely and Cambodia 7,518 10,116  
Persian 3,628 2,432  
American 704 1,45,913 1,716  
Egyptian and African 200 39,053 45,166  
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts 51 1,030  
Total 12,081 22,90,704 23,74,951

## EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th April.  
In full pressed Bales. 14-4-27 This Year Last Year.  
Europe 1,210 2,19,983 3,83,111  
Japan & China 3,961 11,32,620 12,42,793  
Coast Ports 100 11,885 19,691  
Up-country by Rail 73,567 56,715  
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 12,764 50,014  
Total 5,271 14,50,794 17,52,324

## READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 19th.  
Ready  
Mill Terms  
New  
Bengal Superfine N. G. 260  
" Fine " 270/72  
" F.G. " 265/67  
Sindh-Punjab Fine " 270/72  
" F.G. " 265  
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G. 290/95  
" Nagpur " 290/95  
" Veotmal " 285/90  
" Arvi " 285/90  
" Amraoti " 276/82  
" Khamsan-Akola " 276/82  
" Mulkapur " 275/78  
" Khandesh " 275/78  
" Muthia Fine " 265/70  
" Nanded/Purna Best Quality " 285/80  
" Purna Average " 275/80  
" Parbhani/Sailu " 275/78  
" Indore/Ujjain " 283/78  
" Burwah Sanavad " 278/85  
" Broach Fine M.G. " 296/38 May 296  
" Westerns Good " 295 May/June +17  
" Miraj/Sangli F.G. " 315/20  
" Compta F.G.M.G. " 325 Ap +35 May +32  
" Dholera Ap/May +9  
" Kadi/Virangam Ap/May +16

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

## EASIER ON PROFIT-TAKING.

Bombay, April 19.  
The Stock Exchange opened to-day quiet with prices practically unchanged. At the opening Dyeing was quoted 932/8 Century 425 Ex D. Pearl 375 Fazal 930 Simplex 177/8. Tata Ordinary 66/8 Offord 225 and Hydro 1065/12. Tramway shares soon improved to 148/2.

There was very little fresh buying and prices began to show easing tendency on profit taking by bulls. The close was quiet as under:—

LOCAL BANKS. Paid up Last Quotation  
Rs. Divid Rs. as  
Bank of India .. 50 1-2 79 12  
Baroda .. 50 4 84  
Central Co-operative .. 50 1-2 68 8  
Central .. 25 1-4 29 10  
Eastern .. 25 9 p.c. 80  
Imperial .. 500 40 1430  
Imperial Con-tributory .. 125 10 367 8  
Union .. 5 0 4 2

## CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi .. 10 .. 23 8  
Central India .. 10 4-8Y 27  
Mining .. 10 4-8Y 27  
Indian Cement O. 350 .. 171 4  
Karni Cement O. 100 .. 172 8  
Karni Cement D. 40 .. 650  
Shivrajpur .. 10 8Y 44 4

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Fran-tej .. 500 11 p.c. 865  
Amritsar Patis .. 100 10 p.c. 148  
Central Province .. 700 70 p.c. 103  
Dhond Baramati .. 100 6 p.c. 99  
Guzarat .. 100 5 p.c. 92  
Hoshirapur Doab .. 100 5 p.c. 101  
Larkhana .. 100 5 p.c. 85  
Mandira Bhon .. 90 5 p.c. 83  
Pachora Jammali .. 100 5 p.c. 90  
Sara Sirajgunj .. 100 5 p.c. 99  
Sialkot Narawal .. 100 5 p.c. 110  
Sind Light .. 100 12 p.c. 150  
Tapti Valley .. 500 8 p.c. 675  
Upper Sind Light .. 100 4 p.c. 77

## STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co. 250 .. 197 8  
Bombay Steam Navigation P. 350 .. 245  
Scindia Steam 15/0 .. 14 14

## ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec-tricity .. 100 5 p.c. 79  
Andhra Valley O. 1,000 .. 825  
Andhra Valley P. 1,000 .. 965  
Bombay Tram-ways O. .. 50 2-8 145 10  
Bombay Tram-ways P. .. 50 3-8 66 8  
Karachi Electri-city .. 100 6 97  
Surat Electricity .. 100 .. 75  
Tata Hydro-Elec. O. .. 1,000 40 1070  
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. .. 1,000 7 p.c. 992 8  
Tata Power O. .. 1,000 .. 575  
Tata Power P. .. 1,000 .. 845

## PRESS COMPANIES.

Barsi Press .. 435  
Akbari .. 500 .. 160  
Fort .. 475 .. 250  
Harvey & Saba-pathy .. 500 20-35 1030  
Indian Cotton .. 126 20 203  
Mannad Manufac-turing .. 250 .. 220  
New Berar .. 590 80 780  
New East India .. 1,000 .. 925  
New Mofussil P. .. 400 40 565  
Wales .. 500 61 510  
Volkart U.P. .. 500 40 530

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown .. 100 .. 295  
Belapur Co. Ltd. 76 .. 21 4  
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 20 687 8  
B. Burma T. Cor-poration New 0 8 210 Pra.  
Burma Corporation 10 0-6 9-8XD  
Bombay Uganda .. 80 nil 33  
British Burma Petroleum .. 8 0-6-9 6 7  
Indo Burma Pet-roleum .. 100 .. 182 8  
Jost Engineering .. 100 10 135  
Mackenzie .. 100 30 337 8  
New Union Flour Mills .. 100 50 30  
Port Canning .. 1,000 50Y 650  
Tata Iron Pref. .. 150 6 p.c.y 136  
2nd .. 130 .. 90 4  
Tata Iron and steel Def. .. 30 221 4  
Tata Iron and Steel Ordv. .. 50 .. 115  
Thacker .. 50 50 40  
Telephone .. 50 50 40

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India .. 60 228 1050  
Industrial & Pru-dential .. 6 1-4 p.c. 4 11  
Jupiter .. 25 .. 22 4  
New India .. 100 30 p.c. 1650  
Oriental Life .. 10 0 8 0 4 14  
Vulcan .. 10 0 8 0 4 14

## MILLS.

Ahmedabad Ad-vance .. 100 10 435  
Apollo .. 50 .. 8  
Assur Virjee .. 100 .. 3  
Berar Manig. .. 200 30 210  
Bombay Cotton Co. 50 15 342 8  
Bombay Cotton P. 10 5 p.c. 5 8  
Bombay Dyeing etc. .. 250 25 923 12  
omb ay Indus-trial .. 108 7-0-0  
Bombay Woollen 100 .. 70

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 19.

3.12 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/13.  
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 94/14.  
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89/8.  
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/10.  
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.  
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/7.  
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-53 Rs. 108/5.  
5.12 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.  
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 106/15.  
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.  
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.  
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/12.  
6.12 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.  
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/0.  
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/0.  
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/0.  
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.  
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.  
Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May, 3.12 per cent Paper Rs. 78/15; 1945-55 Rs. 108/7. Steady.

## AMERICAN COTTON BUREAU REPORTS.

The crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will issue this year only five reports dealing with condition and indicated yield of the growing Cotton Crop. These five reports will be issued on the 8th of August, September, October, November and December showing condition and indicated yield as of the first of each of these months.

The preliminary report on acreage will be issued on the 10th of July and there will be two subsequent reports showing abandonment of area. These will be issued at the same time as the condition and indicated yield reports as of 1st September and 1st December.

Bradbury .. 250 nil 300  
Broach Fine Counts .. 250 .. 75  
Century .. 100 20Y 446 4  
Central India O. 10 16 532 8  
Central India P. 500 5 p.c. 537 8  
Ceylon .. 100 .. 40  
Colaba Land Mill .. 100 65 141 4  
Crescent .. 100 4 200  
Curimbhoy .. 250 .. 260  
David .. 500 .. 260  
Kuria .. 100 .. 170  
Dawn .. 250 55 710  
E.D. Sassoon Unit-ed O. 7-8 .. 1-1-6  
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay 230 nil 271 4  
Edward Sassoon .. 200 nil 271 8  
Elphinstone O. .. 700 .. 27  
Empress Edward .. 500 215  
Fazulbhai .. 100 25 936  
Finlay .. 1,000 .. 180XD  
Francies Petit .. 100 .. 660  
Gokak .. 100 5 131 4  
Hindustan .. 1,000 125 1715  
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 .. 215XD  
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 751 1150  
Indore-Malwa United 100 10 366 4  
Jamshed O. .. 250 .. 70  
Khatau Makanje .. Nil .. 110  
Kilachand .. 25 .. 3 10  
Kohinoor .. 500 117 + 8  
Lakshmi Cotton .. 1,000 180 6250  
Madhavrao Scindia .. 100 .. 25  
Madhooji Dharanai .. 100 .. 136 4  
Madras United .. 250 15 500  
Mancekjee Petit .. 1,000 30 1880  
Mathradas .. 100 .. 75  
Meyer Sassoon .. 100 .. 90  
Morarjee Goudidas .. 1

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

## TO-DAY.

Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Assn., Annual Genl. Meeting, Mulji Jetha Market Hall, 2 p.m.  
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.  
THURSDAY, April 21.  
Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.

## FRIDAY, April 22.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with mails of 7th inst. expected at 6 a.m.  
Sir C. C. Rose arrives in Bombay.  
SATURDAY, April 23.  
The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.  
F. E. Examination, S. E. (Civil) and S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical) Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

**INDIAN SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY.**  
Under the auspices of the Society a Seance will be held to-day at 51, Govardhanas Building, Girgaon, at 9 p.m. Instruction class will begin at 8 p.m.

**B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.**  
An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday, the 20th) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

**STEAMER MOVEMENTS.**  
The Homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 8.30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 1.30 a.m. the following day.

**TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.**  
A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6.30 to 7.45 p.m. Call Sign 2-FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

**CITY'S HEATH.**  
The total mortality from 6 a.m. of 13th April to 6 a.m. of 14th April was 97, of which small-pox attacks were 19, deaths 9, Cholera nil, Plague attacks 3 deaths nil, Indigestion nil. Total mortality this day last year was 73.

**CHAROTAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.**  
The eleventh anniversary of this premier educational society of the Charotar area including the Kaira district will be celebrated on Sunday, the 24th April in the premises of the Society at Anand. Dr. P. T. Patil, M.D., R.C.P., of Bombay will preside on the occasion.

**POSTAL NOTICES.**  
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ilo, Chind, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails from Australia via Dhangshkhodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday, the 21st instant.

**A. V. SCHOOL IN SANTA CRUZ.**  
The residents of Santa Cruz and of the neighbouring suburbs will be glad to learn that an Anglo-Vernacular School will be opened at Santa Cruz on the 13th of June next.

The school will comprise of four Primary Gujarati and four Primary Marathi classes and Standards I to IV of Secondary stage.

The institution will be run on up-to-date lines under able supervision and will be housed in a building to be shortly erected for the purpose, pending the completion whereof the school will be held in commodious well-lighted rented building.

The fees will be moderate and the teaching efficient. For registration of students' names please write to Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Viller Villa, Santa Cruz.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

**MAY.**  
**NEW YORK.**

April 19.  
Previous Closing Rate ..... 14.33  
To-day's Opening Rate ..... 14.38  
Difference ..... plus .05  
To-day's Closing Rate ..... 14.28  
Difference ..... — .05

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

April 19.  
Previous Closing Rate ..... 7.53  
To-day's Opening Rate ..... 7.62  
Difference ..... plus .04  
To-day's Closing Rate ..... 7.62  
Difference ..... plus .04

Breach April/May Expectation ..... 286

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

**LATEST QUOTATIONS**

April 19.  
Silver Ready ..... 26.4.0  
Difference ..... 0.4.0 higher  
Silver Forward ..... 26.2.0  
Difference ..... 0.3.0 higher  
Tone of Market:—India bought.

## SET-BACK TO HOSPITAL MOVEMENT

## WADIA BROTHERS' REVISED CONDITIONS.

## OFFER OF 16 LAKHS WITHDRAWN

Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. C. N. Wadia who had offered Rs. 16 lakhs for a medical hospital to be established near Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital have withdrawn their offer for the present owing to some difference of opinion. This matter was discussed by the Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Corporation on the 15th March when the following resolutions

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.**  
(1) "That the Corporation be recommended to accept the revised conditions proposed by Sir Ness Wadia in connection with the offer made by him and his brother with regard to the establishment of the hospital for gynaecological and children's cases subject to the safeguards suggested by the Commissioner in his memorandum, dated the 14th March, and to the constitution of the board of management being so altered as to consist of 8 members, 4 of whom are to be elected by the Corporation and 4 nominated by the firm of Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Sons.  
(2) "That before making a final recommendation to the Corporation in the matter the Chairman be authorized to communicate the decision of the Committee to Sir Ness Wadia and place before the committee his views thereon," were passed.

**OFFER WITHDRAWN.**  
On March 17 Sir Ness Wadia wrote a letter withdrawing his offer.  
The Committee after discussing this letter and some other correspondence passed the following resolution: (1) "That the Corporation be informed that the committee understand from the Commissioner that though Sir Ness Wadia and his brother have withdrawn their offer now there is a possibility of their reconsidering the matter after their return from England and that in the meantime it would be desirable that the Corporation should endorse the principles enunciated in the Chairman's letter, dated the 15th March, 1927; (2) "That Sir Ness Wadia be informed that the whole correspondence has been submitted to the Corporation and their orders in the matter will be awaited by the committee."

## FREE QUARTERS TO HAJIS

## 320 ROOMS AT DISPOSAL OF HAJ COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee on Tuesday afternoon consideration was given to an urgent matter affecting the Hajis in the city whose influx has given considerable anxiety to the authorities. Sir V. A. Dabholkar, the Chairman, intimated that at the request of the Haj Committee, the Chief Officer, had placed at the disposal of the Haj Committee 320 rooms of the Mazgaon Chawl free of rent. This step he said was taken in the interests of the health of the city and he expressed a hope that the Committee would accord their approval.

The Chief Officer said the Hajis would not stay more than a fortnight.

**DR. VIEGAS SUGGESTION.**  
Dr. A. G. Viegas suggested that the Haj Committee should be made to pay the charges, viz., whitewashing, sanitary fitting and for repairs.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Municipal taxes shall not be levied for the period the Hajis occupied the rooms. After some discussion, the suggestion of Dr. Viegas was agreed to and a resolution was passed to that effect.

The Committee then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Thursday.

## STABBING HAJI TO DEATH

## ACCUSED REMANDED TO CUSTODY.

Rahimbux Dadi Mahomed an old Muslim Haj who was arrested on Friday night for stabbing a Haj to death and injuring several others was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz the second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court on Tuesday and was remanded to Police custody for 14 days pending further police inquiries.

## MAHARASHTRA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

## MR. KHADILKAR TO PRESIDE?

## POONA, April 19.

The Reception Committee of the Maharashtra Literary Conference, which is to be held at Poona, has decided that the Conference will be held on the 22nd May and following days.  
Messrs. K. P. Khadilkar, the famous Marathi play writer and editor Nava Kal and S. K. Kolhatkar another dramatist and author of repute in Marathi are being mentioned in connection with the Presidency but no final choice has yet been made.—A.P.

## BANK OF TAIWAN'S CRISIS.

## BOMBAY OFFICE SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

## AWAITING NEW CABINET'S DECISION

As expected, the inability of the Bank of Taiwan to carry on its business in Japan had its repercussions upon the business of the Bank in the city of Bombay. The Bombay branch of the Bank of Taiwan has suspended payment since yesterday morning in pursuance of the advice from its Head Office in Tokio.

## JAPANESE GOVT. TO RESCUE.

The Bank of Taiwan is the bank principally affected by the financial difficulties of Suzuki and Company. The Japanese Government proposed to guarantee an advance up to 20 millions sterling to the Bank which is the principal creditor of Suzuki's whose gross debts are estimated at £50,000,000 and net loss £15,000,000. The resignation of the Japanese Cabinet is a sequel to the Privy Council's decision that turned down the Government's proposal to aid the Bank of Taiwan. One redeeming factor of the situation is that the leading bankers of Tokio have agreed to collect funds to grant friendly assistance to banks which might incur great losses in the present financial difficulties.

## MANAGER'S ASSURANCE.

The crisis in Japan is being keenly felt in Bombay owing to the large business interests of the Japanese in the city. All of a sudden the Bombay Branch of the Bank has suspended all kinds of business to the great panic of its clientele. The managers of the local branch of the Bank of Taiwan and Messrs. Suzuki and Co. are confident that the difficulties would soon be got rid of and the routine of the business would continue uninterrupted after the next three weeks. They have pinned their faith in the new Japanese Cabinet which is at present in the making.

Mr. K. Oku, the manager of the Bombay Branch of the Bank of Taiwan, has informed the Press representatives that whichever party forms Cabinet in the Japanese Government, would come to the rescue of the Bank because it was a Government Bank and commanded considerable national credit. The manager could not throw much light on the circumstances that might have brought the crisis, as he had himself very little first hand information regarding the state of affairs in Japan. Evidently he has based his assumptions on the reports of the newspapers.  
Both the managers have assured the pressmen, and through them the public, that the trouble in Japan is more political than financial and when the political balance recovered the things may return to their normal condition.

## JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

According to Mr. Oku, the Japanese Parliament consists of three political parties namely the Ministerial Party which has resigned, the Opposition Party which is responsible for the present crisis and the Party of Seyu Hoto Kai, which sided with the Ministerial Party so far as giving aid to the Bank of Taiwan was concerned.

## SOUND ASSETS.

So far as the credit of the local branch of the Bank of Taiwan is concerned, there is

## LATEST NEWS.

## MADRAS, April 19.

About eight hundred employees of the Burma Oil and Tank Storage Company went on strike this noon. The Secretary B. O. C. Mens Union says that a good number of men when they went to work this morning were given pay sheets for the days they worked and were sent away. The Company's reason for this procedure is said to be want of work.—A. P.

## LONDON, April 19.

The following alterations in City and Suburban probabilities are announced:—  
Sparus (Childs), Athos (Dine) and Mars Sixth (B. Lynch). Banstar (Thwaites) and Mint d'Or (Weston) are additional probabilities. Ceteb, St. Abbot and Hercules are non-runners. The lastnamed has been scratched.—Reuter's Special.

## LONDON, April 19.

Complications in Chinese situation are delaying preparation of Powers' replies to Mr. Chen's recent note. Conversations are proceeding firstly between the Minister at Peking, secondly between them and their respective Capitals, thirdly between capitals, and fourthly between Capitals and Peking Government. Meanwhile apart from Chiang Kai-shek break with Hankow Nationalists which is expected to result in Chiang Kai-shek forming new Government with Nanking as his capital, the anti-communist movement in China is apparently growing. For example, 1,500 Communists have been arrested at Canton after a roundup in which hundred Communists were killed and Russian chief adviser and his staff at Canton are confined to their

house. Reports of similar anti-Communist roundups have reached London from Swatow, Foochow, Wus'eh, Hangchow and Ningpo. Reuter.

Independent Labour Party conference has passed resolutions in favour of National ownership of Banking system and establishment of municipal banks, reaffirming its support of Capital Levy, protesting against Government's attitude towards education and urging that next Labour Government should socialise coalmining industry on basis of six-hour day with effective control by the Workers. Mr. Shipwell said that another mining crisis was rapidly approaching. Their movement was greater than Mr. Thomas or Cook and they were tired of seeing the leaders throwing bricks at each other.—Reuter.

## DUST STORMS IN N. W. INDIA.

Local rain is reported from Assam and South-east Bengal, and there have been a few falls in Upper Burma.

## SIMLA, April 19.

The depression over the Punjab has merged itself in the seasonal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain, after causing a few falls of rain over the plains of the east Punjab and widespread dust-storms in north-west India.

The chief amounts are: Myitkyina quarter inch, Dibrugarh two, Sibsagar one, Silchar five, Cherrapunji three, Chittagong four, Narayanang one and a half.

Forecast: Decrease in East Punjab, Assam and East Bengal.—A.P.

## "SITUATION BECOMING WORSE."

## CRUSADE AGAINST PROSTITUTION.

## MR CHANDAVARKAR'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.  
Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved:—  
"That the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report to the Corporation whether it is not desirable to amend Sections 144 and 145 of the Municipal Act, so that the General Tax leviable respectively from Government and from the Port Trust for the properties vesting in them shall be levied at the same rates as are leviable from the public under Section 140 (c) of the Municipal Act."  
The proposition was carried.

## CRUSADE AGAINST PROSTITUTES.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then moved:—  
That the attention of the Commissioner of Police be invited to Corporation Resolution of 8th July 1926, regarding the removal of prostitutes from 'Ramji Purshottam's Chawl' near the Prathana Samaj in Girgaon and he be requested to inform the Corporation what action he has taken or proposes to take in the matter.

Mr. Chandavarkar regretted that the situation had become worse now, and it was not safe for respectable citizens to pass along that road after 9 p.m. He hoped Mr. Healy would take immediate action in the matter.  
Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the proposition and as a resident of the locality said that the situation had become very dangerous of late. He urged the police to exercise their power vested under the new legislation.

## NOTICE TO QUIT.

Mr. K. K. Parekh intimated the house that the police had given ten days' notice to the women of questionable character to vacate the chawls.

## PENALISING HAWKERS.

Consideration was then given to the proposition of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar:—  
"That the Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to keep the Chowpatty foreshore clear of hawkers of sweets, etc., and fish-sellers in order that the public may have absolute use of it for recreation and other authorized purposes."

Mrs. A. F. Mackenzie seconded the motion. The Commissioner suggested to send the matter to the Gardens and Open Air Committee for report.

Mr. Chandavarkar amended his proposition accordingly which being put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

## JUDGMENT IN COCAINE CASE

## ACCUSED GET RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

On charges of giving false information to the Excise Department and possessing 69 grains of cocaine without license, Amarilal Motichand and Jammadas Ramjee two Gujarati Hindus were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalkar the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Fernandez Velloz of the Excise who conducted the prosecution stated that on March 28 last the accused approached Inspector Navalkar of the Central Excise Station with four packets containing cocaine and informed him that they had purchased the packets from the shop of one Babul Ganpat a police informant at Pydhonie. Mr. Navalkar accompanied the accused to Babul's shop and asked the former to go and purchase some more cocaine. On the accused's refusing to do so, Mr. Navalkar raided the shop and arrested Babul who was subsequently released on bail. During the search some cocaine was found from behind picture frames in the shop.

On making inquiries, the police learnt that the accused persons were hired by the enemies of Babul who was giving information to the Police to bring Babul into trouble. They had gone to Babul's shop while he was away and had placed the packets behind the picture frames.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His worship, however, convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to suffer six weeks rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment as he had a previous conviction on a similar charge.

## DEFLATION OF INDIA'S GOLD RESOURCES.

## EXPECTATIONS OF 18D. RATIO FALSIFIED.

## INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

"The following letter was addressed on the 15th April 1927 by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the recent deflation of currency:—

I am asked by my Committee to address you regarding the two recent deflations since 1st April of Rs. 2 crores and 3.33 crores, by removal of £. 1½ millions and £. 2½ millions from the Sterling Securities in the Currency Reserve. All through the last financial year a similar objectionable policy was followed resulting in a deflation of India's gold resources to the extent of some £23½ millions and deflation of currency in India amounting to about Rs. 31½ crores. My Committee, therefore, protested against this. However, while the two shilling rate was on the Standard Book such action was plausibly defended on the ground that Government had to do what they considered best under the circumstances. Even this plausible defence can no longer hold good after the passage of the Currency Bill by the Assembly last month, as the latter lays down clearly what the Currency Authority has to do. Apart from the question of the ratio of the Rupee, that Bill clearly lays down the rates at which the Currency Authority shall buy or sell gold or gold exchange. The object of these provisions cannot but be to make the working of the currency system automatic. My Committee trust that it is the intention of the Government to carry out honestly the letter and the spirit of the provisions of this Bill of theirs which has now become an Act. They would therefore be glad to know under what section of this Act it now stands the Currency Authorities, with the above £1½ millions and £2½ millions of the gold assets of the Currency Reserve. My Committee also notice that the Currency Authority has effected such deflation on the basis of 18d. 6d. and would like to know the operation of the Act which authorises to deflate on this basis.

My Committee have strongly disapproved and still differ from Government on the question of the Ratio, but they had, at least expected that, with the passage of the Bill, all arbitrary manipulation of the currency system would cease, and Government would carry out the future management of our Reserves in conformity with the law as recommended by the Finance Member and enacted with the help of the votes of the Government in the Assembly.

## UNPARALLELED ACTION.

...The deflation above referred to appears to my Committee not to be in conformity with the provisions of even the last amending Act of the Government. Such action is almost unparalleled when it is remembered that there is a substantial amount of 2 crores of Emergency currency still outstanding because the very continuance of this emergency issue means that currency cannot be redundant. And unless it is redundant deflation is indefensible and Government owe an explanation to the country for the same. The Act, as amended, lays down the conditions under which, and the manner in which, the currency authority can part with any of the gold assets of the Currency Reserve. If these are not to be observed the enactment of this law, and the prospect held out by Government of the latest amendment of the Currency Act, seeming for India a sound currency system become a delusion and a mockery.

## REVALUATION OF GOLD ASSETS.

My Committee have also noticed the revaluation in terms of Rupees of the gold assets in the Currency Reserve. According to a statement in the press there was increase of some Rs. 336 crores in the gold assets which enabled the cancellation of Indian Treasury Bills to that extent and it was further stated that the percentage of metallic circulation to the total Note Issue had improved from 69.62 to 82.45 per cent. My Committee need hardly point out that if the ratio of 18d. 6d. had been restored, the increase in the gold assets on revaluation would have been Rs. 13.94 crores instead of only Rs. 9.30 crores, and the percentage would also have been higher than is now the case. However, if Government continue to dissipate such gold assets as are still left at the pace they have done in the last fortnight, regardless of the provisions of the Currency Act, my Committee apprehend the most disastrous results to the growth of India's agricultural produce and to its industries and to the country at large.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1927.

**AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.**

The Patna session of the Hindu Maha Sabha has missed a great opportunity by failing to deal with the Muslim proposals regarding joint electorates with the generous statesmanship and far-seeing vision which were expected from it. The resolution which it has passed on the subject is characterised by a faint-heartedness that betrays a surprising failure to appreciate the immense and incalculable change in public opinion throughout the country, which has been brought about by the dramatic gesture of the Muslim leaders. And we have no doubt Messrs. Aungmye, Narain Sinha and B. Das express the views of the vast majority of the politically-minded members of their community when they declare that they have read the resolution of the Hindu Sabha with a feeling of apprehension and that a larger and broader statesmanship should have been brought into play in dealing with this question than has been done by the Sabha. The responsibility for this unfortunate result must, to some extent, be shared by Mr. Jinnah and, to a much larger extent, by prominent Hindu leaders who remained, not only from giving a proper lead to the Sabha, but also from attending its session. Mr. Jinnah, sometime ago, issued a state-

ment in order to enable both Hindus and Muslims fully to appreciate the Delhi offer. The statement while it made the position of Muslim leaders perfectly clear contained passages which, as we pointed out on the occasion, were unhappily so worded as to create a misunderstanding which the authors of the offer did not wish to see created. The Delhi offer, he said, was subject to "conditions precedent" and "could only be accepted or rejected in its entirety." Mr. Jinnah evidently did not mean that it was not open to Hindus so to amend the "conditions precedent" as not to make them unacceptable to Muslims—in short, to make an acceptable counter-offer; but the point was not made clear in his statement. We requested Mr. Jinnah to take the earliest opportunity of removing the wrong impression that the passages referred to above were likely to create. Unfortunately, he did not think it fit to do so—with the regrettable result we see to-day.

But Mr. Jinnah's default in this respect cannot justify the attitude adopted by the Hindu Maha Sabha. Assuming that Muslim leaders are so unreasonable as to expect their Hindu fellow-countrymen to be dictated to by them, there was nothing to prevent the Hindu leaders from putting Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues entirely in the wrong with public opinion by proposing a scheme of their own which could only have been rejected by those who were unresponsive to the voice both of reasons and patriotism. Instead of doing so, the Maha Sabha seeks to justify its indecision by pleas which are untenable. It is true, of course, that the Muslim community has not yet ratified the Delhi proposals, that in some places Muslim voices have been raised against them and that they are even liable to be rejected by the community. But, what then? As we pointed out the other day, the Muslim leaders took a tremendous risk in abandoning special electorates even subject to specific conditions. But the mere fact that, in spite of the Muslim community's keen desire for special electorates and its conviction, reiterated only so recently as at the last session of the Muslim League that its interests could not be protected save through them, no important representative Muslim body, let alone the League, repudiated the Delhi offer, was a sufficient guarantee that Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues were in a position to deliver the goods. Again, assuming that the Hindu Sabha had, accepting the Delhi offer as a basis, made a counter-proposal meeting the Muslim demand in substance though in a different form, is it conceivable that any responsible body of Muslims would have been unreasonable and unpatriotic enough to reject it? In fact, in his statement to the Press, Mr. Jinnah emphasised the fact that "the real issue is how to give a real sense of confidence and security to the minorities" and that "the most notable feature" of the Muslim offer "is its recognition that separate electorates can only be rid of by a thorough adoption of the system of give and take." It is merely futile resistance to the stern logic of facts to plead that the abolition of separate electorates should not be made a question of bargaining. Politics is a series of compromises and bargainings, and Messrs. Sinha and Das evince a lively appreciation of this truth when they urge that no price can be too heavy to purchase the abandonment of separate electorates. The issue is to determine the price and see that it is honourable for Hindus to offer and for Muslims to accept. A genuine spirit of give and take stimulated by the determination to present a united front to the third party which stands between them and freedom is a condition precedent to the settlement of such a price.

Our own view, as we have stated on previous occasions, is that no scheme formulated by the Muslim community or the Hindu community alone, unaided by consultation with the other, is likely to secure an abiding settlement. The warning of the Maha Sabha that the matter is not ripe for discussion and consideration by the All-India Congress Committee and that any discussion on its part at this stage will be premature and harmful seems to us to be very surprising. The majority of the members of the All-India Congress Committee are Hindus, including the most prominent leaders of the Hindu Sabha itself, and it is a cruel and unjust reflection on them to suggest that in any consideration of the subject they will do anything to jeopardise the legitimate rights and interests of their co-religionists. In fact, the Hindu Sabha having virtually shirked its plain duty, the task now devolves upon the All-India Congress Committee to take steps to bring together representative and accredited leaders of the two communities in a Round Table Conference so as to secure the formulation of an agreed scheme for subsequent ratification by the Maha Sabha has by its resolution rendered the summoning of such a Conference feasible. For it has called upon its Working Committee "to appoint a Sub-Committee to sound the various sections of the

Hindu community in different provinces on the question and formulate definite proposals and discuss them with the Muslim leaders and report its conclusions to the All-India Hindu Sabha for ratification." The authorities of the Congress must without avoidable delay get into touch with this Sub-Committee and the corresponding Muslim Committee with a view to the summoning of a Round Table Conference.

#### UNREALITIES.

The selection of Mr. Horniman as the President of the Kerala Provincial Conference and his well-advertised desire to resuscitate the suspended items of the programme of non-co-operation had prepared us for the results of its deliberations and we are, therefore, not surprised to see the Conference indulging in heroics on the treachery of the leaders and on the urgency of preparations for mass civil disobedience. The President has chosen to wax eloquent over the shocks and surprises he received at Gauhati and Delhi. But while he dilated at inordinate length on the manoeuvres of interested persons who are alleged to have interfered with the resolution of the Subjects Committee on the Nabha question, he does not still appear to have realised the inconsistent character of the main resolution on the Council programme, which has been largely responsible for the whole trouble in the Assembly and the Councils. As we have pointed out before in these columns, the Gauhati session, while reaffirming the principle of obstruction and destruction, has hedged it round with so many conditions and limitations in the interests of good administration that the Congress members everywhere have been practically left free to interpret it in different ways according to the special circumstances of their own province. It is fatuous, for instance, to charge the members of the Assembly with wilful betrayal of the Congress mandate when the Gauhati resolution had expressly subjected the clause about opposition to the Finance Bill to the proviso about the preservation of people's interests and when experienced leaders felt that their good work in connection with the salt duty and the duty on hides would be wiped out by the total rejection of the official Bill. The Congress resolution on the destruction of Ministries was, indeed, unqualified. But who in the whole of India, except some overzealous and misguided persons inspired by ambitious men, would have advised the Swarajists of the Madras Council deliberately to play into the hands of office-hunting Justices, whom the electorate had definitely condemned at the last elections, by joining them in rejecting the salaries of the present Ministers? And yet the fun of it all is that while the Conference has wielded a slashing sword against all and sundry, it has forgotten to decide upon the definite modifications to be effected in the Gauhati resolution. And it has chosen to couch its views in such threatening words that it is difficult to believe that they would be taken seriously by the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee which meets in Bombay in the beginning of the next month. The Conference has again shown its amazing disregard of the realities of the situation by demanding from the A. I. C. C. within three months "a programme of N. C. O. as will lead the country by stages to the culminating stage of mass civil disobedience." We thought the era of artificial stimulants and arbitrary time-limits had gone by and a period of steady organisation and patient constructive work had begun. No one is more anxious than Gandhiji to launch a programme of direct action and no such programme can be carried out with success except under his guidance and yet no one has more emphatically pointed out than Gandhiji himself that the atmosphere for mass civil disobedience does not at present exist in the country and cannot be artificially created within a few months. But evidently there are some hotheads who have learnt and unlearned nothing by past experience and who desire to march forward by deceptive short cuts. And here again we find the Conference almost justifying itself by recommending, on the one hand, the organisation of peasants and workers and the appointment of a special Committee to carry on the work and on the other hand showing desperate hurry actually to launch on mass civil disobedience before the workers and the peasants—who form the real bedrock of our population and who would supply all the dynamic force necessary to carry the campaign to a successful conclusion—are organised in any degree throughout the whole country. Nor do we see any resolution about the consummation of political and communal unity which is evidently to be left to take care of itself. We have every hope that the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. will not permit its mind to be occupied by these resolutions which, as a division has shown, were hardly voted upon by even a hundred delegates and will calmly proceed with the consideration of the wise proposals that the President, after a mature deliberation and consultation with other leaders, will place before it.

## OPEN LETTER III.

(BY DIEU ET MON DROIT.)

TO MR. MOHAMED ALI JINNAH, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, M.L.A.

Mr. Jinnah,  
You must, by this time, be well versed in the lore of precedence and will accordingly appreciate the compliment implied in being selected next after the Viceroy for such a communication. You are, indeed, not to understand from this that the writer intends or implies a reflection, however shadowy, on your motives. Rumour hath had it, no doubt, that you, too, were not immune from the infection of your age and your environment; that you were angling for some job of great eminence and little utility in the real service of your country and mine. But, for my part, I am convinced that amongst the few, the sadly few men of any eminence in India today, who are utterly disinterested, from the point of view of personal advancement or aggrandisement, in the acts and policies they sponsor, you rank deservedly very high. You have a courage, rare among the men of your generation, to face an angry crowd with striking, if somewhat unpalatable, truths—as you did almost single-handed, in the memorable Congress of Nagpur. You have a genius for feeling the pulse when it seems to be failing most discouragingly; you have 'savoir-faire' tinged with a dash of daredevilry, which often raises you to the heights of a hero of romance, and has in the past made many an eye turn longingly on you as the Mirabeau of India, even if you could not be a Buonaparte. You are a favourite of Dame Fortune, a veritable 'enfant gate' who has got all her favours and few of her frowns. Do you remember the story of Lord Rosebery, who in his unregenerate undergraduate days at Oxford, is said to have announced his triple ambition of marrying an heiress, winning the Derby, and becoming the Prime Minister of England and who, having achieved all these ambitions, has lived ever since a pitiful monument of his departed greatness? You remind me strangely of that spoilt child of fortune. If India were free to make and unmake Prime Ministers, you seemed, once upon a time, bidding fast and furiously for those dizzy heights of mundane ambition. Are you, too, destined to be the living grave of all the promises of your brilliant youth, and purposeful manhood?

The question, I know, is rude, but unavoidable. Ever since you left the national arena for the communal arena, I acquit you of paltry ambitions as they are un-Jinnahesque, which would make of you a new Messiah for leading the children of—shall I substitute Mohammed for Israel?—out of the land of bondage. I believe you sincerely feel the communal tension to be a veritable thorn in the side of the Indian nation. You have little of the prophet in you, whether political or philosophical; but you have a good deal of the patriot yet in you, even in eyes which are used to the darkness of mutual distrust and which cannot see the motives of men except through the spectacles they have been used to wear. But is the patriot overlaid with the prevailing distrust of the communal leaders? Is he swept off his feet by the tornado of jealousies and animosities, which really have no foundation except in a hypersensitive imagination? Is he poisoned by the miasma we all breathe despite ourselves in this sickly atmosphere of suspicion? It is a strange metamorphosis this—of the Jinnah of the Home Rule days, and of the Abdur Rahim of the Islington Commission—that you, and your confere in the Eastern capital of India, are fast developing into communal leaders and spokesmen, who, by the sheer force of the sentiment they seek to expand and translate into the facts of political life in this country is too transparent to deny; but I cannot persuade myself that your lapse is so utterly irredeemable as to be past all hope. To a certain extent I can understand and even appreciate the anxiety of a member of a large minority, whose mere backwardness makes a handicap that a leader cannot

but wish to remove; and I feel, I believe, our Hindu countrymen will have to recognise and concede the claim—just as it is reasonable—of such minorities, not to divide the land against itself permanently; not to seek an alliance, if only as a leverage in bargaining among ourselves, with the stranger in our midst; not to erect permanent barriers against the sentiment of community of interests and ambitions ever developing in this land; but to improve intensively—I would even say aggressively—the condition of that minority so as to fit it—as soon as ever it be to shoulder the responsibilities of our imperial destiny. It may be stupid for the Muslims to demand a proportionate representation in the loaves and fishes of political life; but it would be selfish beyond the possibility of rehabilitation to deny them this chance on the ground of the need for a certain degree of efficiency in the administration of the country. For, after all, there are in the administration of every country ninety per cent out of every hundred the duties of which may be discharged with fairly equal efficiency by any one of the two individuals of the same general equipment, but one of whom professes one faith and the other another. Religion has nothing to do with efficiency; and besides, no amount of efficient government can or will be a substitute for self-government. That however may I submit, Mr. Jinnah? is no reason for men of your and Sir Abdur Rahim's eminence to forget altogether the demands of national solidarity.

I hasten to add that you have not altogether ignored these demands. But, will you permit me to say, with all deference, that of late you have adopted a tone of advocacy, of partisanship, which betokens very limited statesmanship? You are aware—in fact you have admitted as much yourself on occasions of joint deliberations on the thorny problem of communal peace and amity—that the attitude of your co-religionists is not all that sweet reasonableness and brotherly regard could demand, but that, you have insisted, "if you must have peace you must agree to these demands." It takes two, Mr. Jinnah, to make peace, just as it takes two to make a quarrel, don't you agree? The Hindus may not want to quarrel. I do not say they have not by now caught the infection—but who is to induce them—compel them, to make peace, when they feel the other party to the bargain still keeps mental reservations, after each stage of achieving national solidarity? I must confess your "offer" for mixed electorates in place of the endless wrangles of the communal constitutions is a veritable gesture of amity, a great promise of constructive nation-building which will you suffer me to add is marred by the terminology in which you have sought to "explain" it more fully. The "one and indivisible" nature of all parts of the offer; the "sine qua non" in the shape of conditions, all suggest a dictatorial mentality, which I believe you are as far from feeling yourself as you would be disposed to tolerate in others. And yet, need you be surprised if in the prevailing atmosphere of mutual distrust, the other side to the bargain has taken you at your word, though not as happily, as felicitously, as you might have desired? Communal electorates are, and must be, frankly confessed an evil for every section of our countrymen. Let there be no bargaining capital made out of this misfortune of our country by any community; let there be no threats used of an alliance with the outsider. Threats have a nasty way of recoiling on those who threaten, to defeat any chance of a real advance that there might be for the country as a whole; for two can play at the game of threats just as well as one. Do you not think it is yet time to clear up a very possible misunderstanding—possible at least to brains and intelligences less legal and alert than yours? I have still hope, still faith in you, and, therefore have no hesitation in signing myself

Faithfully Yours,  
DIEU ET MON DROIT.

## HEDJAZ OF TO-DAY

(BY MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.)

Well, we all know how the greedy Sheriff Hussain fared in his demands for the promised Kingdom of Arabia. While he was hoarding money and dreaming dreams of Kingdoms—with the father ruling in the Hedjaz, one son Feisuk King of Iraq, and the other, Abdullah, ruling in Trans-Jordan—Nemesiss in the shape of Ibn Saud of Nejd was being prepared to oust him from Hedjaz, and thus once for all end his persistent demands for the fulfilment of the lavish promises made to him to rebel against his own master, the Khalif of Islam. While he was slumbering in confidence and false security, his enemy and rival, Ibn Saud was preparing his fanatical followers for a surprise attack, so that England may rest in peace and there may be no more

trouble between Arabs and Arabs and between Muslims and Muslims.  
**THE CAPTURE OF TAIF.**  
Our position in Idia was that we did not want the weakness of the Sherifian family in Hedjaz and so desired that they should be no more Kings or Sultans in Holy Hedjaz to barter away their own freedom and the freedom of Holy Place for a mess of pottage in the shape of money or triumph over the rival claimants for Kingship. We were all sitting quietly and praying that God would help us in getting rid of Sheriff Hussain so that the centre of Islam may have a chance really to become the centre of light and learning once again. Suddenly one morning we learnt in India that Ibn

(Continued on page 9.)

## Notes of the Day.

M. M. G.

MacDonald must go—this is the slogan of the Labour Left Wing in Great Britain. Just as there was during the closing years of Lord Balfour's Premiership a party of malcontents amongst the Conservatives called the B. M. G. group, so to-day the Labourites in England find amongst them the M. M. G. men who have a grievance against Mr. MacDonald chiefly because of his lukewarm attitude during the general strike, and on the Party's proposal regarding the living wage. Their opposition has taken the form of successfully exhorting his name for nomination for any official position in the Independent Labour Party. Its annual Conference has decided not to give him the treasurership of the Party and if Mr. MacDonald takes this as a vote of no confidence in him his position will suffer an immediate eclipse. But it is not likely that he will do so. Adroit tactician that he is, he may yet find it possible to come to terms with the Leftists so far as work in Parliament is concerned. They know very well that they cannot easily replace him there by an equally capable leader.

Reprehensible.

Mr. Madhavan Nair did well to warn the Government of Madras in his speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kerala Provincial Conference that their attitude of procrastination in regard to the Malabar Tenancy legislation is exasperating the poor Malabar agriculturists. The Government of Madras are, indeed, guilty of reprehensible conduct in thus trifling with the tenants' grievances in Malabar. Six years ago they began tinkering with the problem of devising by legislative enactment adequate means to provide relief for these harassed people, and after appointing one committee after another and wasting the taxpayers' money in this manner, they did at last agree to the introduction of a Tenancy Bill in the Madras Legislative Council last year. That body passed the measure, but to the surprise of the non-official elected members and the chagrin of the tenants, the Governor was advised to withhold his assent to it. His advisers evidently imagine that the powerful landlord interests in Malabar must continue to be conciliated as the bylaws of officialdom and that it does not matter if the tenants go to the wall. They are making a disastrous mistake.

Kharagpur—And After.

We publish elsewhere in this issue a very important communication from Mr. J. C. F. Chatterjee which will serve to remind the public once again of the grievances of the employees of the B. N. Railway. In the first instance, he has accused the present management of the Railway of a serious breach of faith in not appointing a departmental committee to inquire into the serious and long-standing grievances which goaded its employees into the recent strike. The usual capitalist device of breaking strikes by promising a full inquiry and just redress of all grievances during the critical period and thus of victimising the "ringleaders" as well as of evading all relevant issues is well-known and evidently the hard-worked and ill-treated servants of this Railway were drawn into the same trap by the soft promises of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities. The general public, however, cannot allow the poor employees to go under and must vigilantly ask the Agent to fulfil the solemn promise made during the critical days of the strike. Mr. Chatterjee also points to the low level of efficiency to which the present management of the Railway has been reduced after the retirement of the last Agent and cites the instance of the tragic disaster that took place at Bhadrak almost immediately after the collapse of the general strike. Will the authorities of this Railway order a comprehensive inquiry into the grievances of all grades of its employees as well as into the circumstances of the recent accident at Bhadrak and bring to book, all found guilty of negligence in the matter?

Woes of Teachers.

The woes of the members of the teaching profession are, indeed, many. They are paid, perhaps, the most niggardly salaries and treated with the greatest indifference by all their employees. But, as has been pointed out in the letter published elsewhere in this issue, the teachers of the English classes attached to the Vernacular Primary Classes have come in for particularly very hard treatment. Forty such classes have been already opened in the Presidency in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council in 1919. And yet the teachers of these classes were deemed to be "on temporary establishment" pending the passage of the well-known Primary Education Act which has finally left them to the tender mercy of the new Local Boards—or their specially constituted School Boards. And, without casting any reflection on the sapience of these Boards, it may be safely stated that they will be so very much handicapped by difficulties, financial and otherwise, in the initial stages that it will not be possible for them to do any justice to the long-standing claims of the unfortunate teachers. We would, however, request Government and School Boards to devise some means jointly of doing justice to the teachers who have so long been driven from pillar to post without receiving the scantiest attention to their just claims for promotion and permanent standing in the Education Department.

## POWERS DISSATISFIED WITH CHEN'S REPLY.

### MORE VIGOROUS TERMS TO BE PRESENTED.

#### NATIONALIST GOVT. DECLARE EMBARGO ON SILVER.

LONDON, April 18. Reuter understands that all the representatives of the Five Powers at Peking have reported to their respective Governments, that they are of opinion that Chen's replies to their identical notes are quite unsatisfactory and do not answer charges contained in their notes and are calculated to cause procrastination. It is presumed that Powers will now further communicate to Chen more vigorous terms with the object of eliciting answer to points already made; possibly their new terms may contain time limit.—Reuter.

#### NATIONALIST GOVT. DECLARE EMBARGO ON SILVER

##### COUNTER MOVE TO FOREIGNER'S DESIGN TO CREATE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Hankow.—On the ground that they must counteract the combined endeavours of Chiang Kai-shek and "foreign imperialists" to create economic crisis by the removal of silver from Hankow, the Nationalist Government has prohibited the Chinese banks from redeeming their own notes by payment of silver and has declared total embargo on silver. Soldiers and pickets are posted outside Chinese banks to prevent removal of silver from their vaults. It is believed that Government is planning to confiscate all silver in all Hankow banks. Foreign banks are still closed owing to strike of Bank employees.—Reuter.

#### FOREIGNERS AT HANKOW.

##### HEAVY DECREASE IN BRITISH AND JAPANESE NUMBERS

LONDON, April 18. Hankow.—Tom Mann, the British Communist, Earl Browder, Radical from United States, Doriot, and a French Communist Deputy who is said to represent the Third Communist International, have arrived here and are staying at the best foreign hotel in Hankow. The comparison of the number of foreigners now at Hankow with six months ago shows that only Germans, Italians and Dutch, totalling under three hundred, have not decreased in numbers. 2,500 Japanese have fallen to 700, 1,150 British to 114 and 450 Americans to eighty-five. The ex-British Concession has been greatly deteriorating under the Nationalist control. Roads are being ruined and coolies are using formerly beautiful band and foreshore as public latrines. Streets are being thronged with hooligan mobs and police are powerless.—Reuter.

#### PLIGHT OF FOREIGNERS AT LUCHOWFU.

##### ALL THEIR PROPERTY LOOTED

LONDON, April 18. Washington.—Admiral Williams, commander of United States Forces in the Far East, has reported that cruiser "Cincinnati" was subjected to fire from three inch and four inch guns and also machine gun fire on the Yangtze and "Cincinnati" returned with machine-guns and six inch battery, but there were no casualties on board. Williams states that all foreign property at Luchowfu in the province of Anhwei have been looted.—Reuter.

#### EXTREMISTS GAIN CONTROL.

LONDON, April 19. Shanghai.—The situation is steadily becoming worse. The whole of Kiangsu province has passed from the control of the Moderate leader Chiang Kai-shek to the Extremists. "Reds" at Kiangsu and

#### MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

##### CONGRATULATION'S TO THE MINISTER

MADURA, April 19. At the last day's session of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, the President, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, read a message of fraternal greeting sent by Mr. H. W. Wolf, the well-known co-operator. The Conference then passed a resolution congratulating Mr. A. B. Gangadhar Mudaliar, formerly Vice-President of the Provincial Union, on his appointment as Minister. The latter, expressing thanks, urged upon co-operators the need for eschewing politics from co-operative work. He said that the co-operative department had a great future before it. The country could advance only if the villages advanced, and took their proper place in the nation. Rural reconstruction was not possible except through the co-operative movement.—A.P.

Nanchang are seizing and binding everyone against whom they have grudge. The Extremists are circulating photographs of the atrocities in order to terrorise population.—Reuter.

#### SOVIET OFFICIALS LEANG PEKING

LONDON, April 19. Peking.—The remaining officials of the Soviet Embassy including Charge d'Affaires who are departing as the result of the recent raid left this morning.—Reuter.

#### 9000 MANCHURIANS MASSACRED

##### GHASTLY REVENGE EXPECTED.

Shanghai.—The story of the wholesale massacre of nearly 9,000 Manchurians is revealed by the recapture by Changtso's troops of Kaifeng, the capital of Honan thus clearing up the mystery of the disappearance of 10,000 troops from the Tenth Division of the Manchurian army which was compelled to retreat from Kaifeng on March 17th, abandoning guns, rifles and equipment.

##### "REDSPEARS" TO THE RESCUE.

Investigations among country-folk show that the Manchurians fled to the yellow river and, being unable to cross it, scattered over the country looting and pillaging until the inhabitants aided by the "Redspears" body of Honanese guerillas attacked the oppressors who were mostly unarmed and beat them to death or tied them hand and foot and flung them into the yellow river. It is expected that Manchurians will now exact a ghastly revenge which is likely to lead to a holocaust.—Reuter.

#### CHAOS IN CHINA.

##### A BRITISHER'S VIEW ON BOLSHEVIST ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, April 18. Sir Francis Aglen for many years Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs has arrived in London. In a statement to the "Times" he declared that what was now called nationalism was largely old anti-foreignism which was expressed in its extreme form in boxer rising and which had been exploited by the Russian Bolsheviks for their own purposes. Many more far seeing Chinese however had realised for some time past that Bolshevik efforts might lead to the ruin of China. Military leaders of Kuomintang now perceived that agitation of the extremist labour unions completely undermined discipline. Sir Francis Aglen continued:—It will be a great gain if elimination of Bolshevik influence is brought about by Chinese themselves. It might then be possible to hope for cessation of those acts of violence which are instigated by extremists and which make it necessary for the foreign powers to take exceptional measures to protect their nationals. With the removal of extremist element from power the way would be clear for the re-establishment of normal and friendly relations between the foreigners and all the sections of the Chinese people.—B. O. W.

#### ANTI-COMMUNIST RAIDS.

LONDON, April 18. Reports from various Chinese centres indicate that at Hankow, Ningpo Wusueh as well as in Shanghai anti-communist raids have taken place while at Changsha extremists have dealt drastically with more moderate Chinese elements. At Canton walls are plastered with "Down with Communists" and at Hankow with "Down with Chiangkai-Shek".—B. O. W.

#### CRUSHING THE REBEL MOVEMENT.

##### OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED.

LONDON, April 19. Madrid.—Following the retreat of Ostariz Column in Tarragona Area it has been realised that the rebel movement is considerably more than anticipated and hence reinforcements have been proceeding to the rebel frontier since 2nd April. The offensive has now been launched and the main punitive expedition has crossed Wergha and occupied strategic positions. The second column is controlling the heights above. The Wergha rebels had hot engagement with the convoy escorting the supplies, but were repulsed losing two-hundred dead.—Reuter.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, President of the Congress, leaves Madras for Calcutta on the 21st inst. He will be in Bengal from the 23rd to the 28th, when he leaves Calcutta for Bombay.—A.P.

## CRISIS IN EGYPTIAN GOVT.

### ADLY PASHA TO RESIGN.

#### SEQUEL TO REJECTION OF GOVT. BANKING POLICY.

LONDON, April 18. Cairo.—Following the adverse vote in the Chamber, Premier Adly Pasha has announced his intention to resign. The occasion was the Chamber's rejection of vote of thanks to Government in connection with the support afforded to the Bank of Misr founded four years ago to encourage purely Egyptian national commerce.—Reuter.

#### CRISIS IN CAIRO

##### CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, April 19. Cairo.—The Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

#### LONDON CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP

##### FIXTURE FOR TUESDAY'S RACES

LONDON, April 18. Following are probable with their jockeys for City and Suburban Handicap:—Weissdorn (Carglake), Bulgar (Smirke), Pantera (R. Jones), Artist Glow (Elliott), Saint Fortunat (H. Beasley), Priory Park (F. Fox), Arcane (Perryman), Grassmoor (Brennan), Inky Boy (K. Robertson), Athos (Weston), Bonzepon (P. Beasley), Frank Bare (Serby), Gifted (Turtle), Autocrat (Berry). No jockeys have been selected for following horses: First Magic, Hercules, Mars Sixth, Clonespoe, Coteh and St. Abbot.—Reuter.

#### A. A. FOOTBALL CUP FINAL

##### VICTORY FOR SECOND LEICESTER-SHIRE.

At Aldershot in the Army Association Football Cup Final, Second Leicestershire beat Ordinance Corps of the Southern Command by two goals to one. The King and Queen were present.—Reuter's Special.

#### MR. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT WELCOMED

##### "CAPE TIMES" ON TASK BEFORE HIM

CAPETOWN, April 19. The news that the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has accepted the appointment as the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa is welcomed in South Africa. Paying tribute to Mr. Sastri in an editorial the "Cape Times" says that for the right man to be chosen is half the battle, but success will only be achieved if the two Nations as well as the Governments co-operate throughout. On the one hand the people of South Africa must make emigration attractive. On the other India must help to raise her kinsmen in the Union to the level that will render them more worthy representatives of their race. It hopes that Mr. Sastri will be provided with adequate assistance which will leave him free for constructive work on broad principles.—Reuter.

#### VICTORY FOR SIR VICTOR.

##### DERBY CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS.

Our racing readers will be interested to note that Sir Victor Sassoon's Derby candidate "Hot Night" beat "Good Field" easily in the Lingfield Spring Stakes at Saturday last; over one mile.

#### SERIOUS FIRE AT LIVERPOOL COTTON WAREHOUSE

##### 20,000 BALES BURNT DOWN

LONDON, April 18. Cotton warehouse at Liverpool has been burnt and twenty thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed.—Reuter.

#### OFFICIAL SECRETS CASE.

##### HEAVY SENTENCES IMPOSED ON EX-MILITARY MEN

LONDON, April 18. Madrid.—The court has sentenced Aguilera to six months and one day imprisonment in military jail, ex-Colonel Occunogarcia to 8 years imprisonment and three other officers to six years and one day with dismissal from Army. Weyler and other accused persons have been acquitted.—Reuter.

#### PRIZE DELHI SCHEME.

##### MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR SUPPORTS

(From Our Correspondent.) BHARATPUR, April 19. The Maharaja of Bharatpur, interviewed by Mr. K. H. Vakil, Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Scheme cordially supported the scheme.

## HANDS OFF MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

### WARNING TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

#### DR. MOONJE ON MAHASABHA SESSIONS.

PATNA, April 19.

In a special interview with the Associated Press of India, Dr. B. S. Moonje gave his impressions as to the achievements of Hindu Mahasabha sessions at Patna. Dr. Moonje stated that the sessions was a great success. In this connection, he pointedly referred to the resolution passed at the session asking the All-India Congress Committee not to intervene at this stage, in the question of settlement of the Hindu-Muslim relations. The time for its intervention, continued the Doctor, might arrive when the communities concerned would have been in a position to formulate their definite proposals. The greatest achievement of the Mahasabha had been its determination to set its face against any kind of communal representation so that Hindu-Muslim unity might be attained as early as possible. The session had been a grand success and the proposal which was erected to accommodate 10,000 people remained literally packed throughout the session and the enthusiasm of the audience was also maintained throughout. The number of delegates who attended the session was 769 and visitors numbered about 10,000.—A.P.

#### JOINT ELECTORATE QUESTION

##### MAHASABHA'S RESOLUTION NOT THE LAST WORD.

PATNA, April 18.

Messrs. Anugrah Narain Sinha and B. Das, M.L.A., have issued the following statement: "We have read the motion on the joint electorate question before the Mahasabha, not without some apprehension. While we understand the right of our fellow religionists to put forward counter-proposals to the Mahomedan offer, we venture to think that a larger and broader statesmanship ought to have been brought into play in considering this delicate question than has been done by the Mahasabha. To our mind, the issue, was whether the separate tendency encouraged by the Hindu-Muslim electorates ought to go. If it should, the question is what is the price we ought to pay to scrap what many consider to be a blunder committed at Lucknow. No price can be too heavy. But that as it may, knowing as we claim to do the high patriotism of Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje and Raja Narendra Nath, we decline to believe that the Mahasabha's resolution is intended by them to be the last word on the subject. We trust that Hindu and Mahomedan leaders, by putting their heads together, in a round table conference, will ere long arrive at a decision which we can unanimously press. Any division in Indian ranks is bound to be most suicidal."—A.P.

#### VIOLATION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES

PATNA, April 18.

The open session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was timed to meet again this afternoon at 5 p.m. but as the Subjects Committee which commenced its sittings at quarter past two this afternoon did not finish till half past six open session commenced at 7 p.m. only. Mr. Bajpai of Lucknow moved: "In view of the fact that participation in conducting musical processions on King's highways and public thoroughfares which are inherent rights of every citizen generally and religious rights of Hindus particularly and that right has been tically condemned all attempts that are highest Court of Justice—and is a logical corollary of principles of religious equality to which Government is pledged, this Mahasabha is pained at and emphatically condemns all attempts that are made by the executive authorities curtailing and circumscribing this right of Hindus by improper use of powers under the Police Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure for meeting temporary exigencies of the situation." Under the circumstances the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon Hindus to insist upon free and unmolested enjoyment of this right and considers it justifiable on the part of Hindus to stand up for their rights by all legitimate means."

"This Mahasabha congratulates the Hindus and Satyagrahis of Patnakhali on their taking a bold stand in the matter of insisting on free and unmolested enjoyment of their religious and civil rights of conducting musical processions along public thoroughfares and maintaining struggle practically single-handed so long and with such commendable determination and calls upon all Hindu Sabhas particularly of Bengal to render that movement all legitimate support."

"That in view of the fact that Hindu

## SUBASH SPURNS GOVT.'S TERMS.

### EXPOSURE OF THEIR INHUMAN CHARACTER.

#### "DO THEY WANT TO PAINT ME AS BOLSHEVIK AGENT?"

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, now a detainee in Insan Jail, has refused the offer of conditional release made to him by the Government of Bengal.

In a letter, stating forth his reasons for his decision, to his brother, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, he says:

"I have pondered over every sentence in the statement made by Mr. Moberley in the Bengal Legislative Council. The offer lacks human element. It is unjust. It is unacceptable. I have not been able to persuade myself that permanent exile from this land of my birth would be better than life in leading to seclusion."

##### GOVT. INTENTIONS NOT CLEAR.

It appears Government do not accept Chottidada's (Dr. Snail Bose) diagnosis, though they are prepared to make use of his recommendation. For, Mr. Moberley said: "It will be seen at the moment Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is not seriously ill and certainly not incapacitated." It would be interesting to know at what stage Government would regard me as either incapacitated or seriously ill. Is it when the doctors will declare me as past cure and my death as a question of a few months. Mr. Moberley said, in effect, that only two alternatives, which were open in my case, were confinement in jail and treatment in a foreign land for an indefinite period, but there was really no "via media" between the two. I am not sure there is not. The Bengal Government want me to stay abroad till the expiry of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. That is ostensibly till January 1930, but who can be sure that the Act will run out in 1930 and that it will not be given another lease of life. The last conversation I had with Mr. Lowman, D.L.G., in October, 1926, was nothing but re-assuring on this point, and I shall not be surprised if in 1929 serious attempts are made to put this Act of 1925 permanently on the statute book. In that case my absence from home will be made permanent and I shall have to thank myself alone for existing myself from India by a twentieth century self-denying ordinance. In the intentions of Government were quite clear on this point, they would have mentioned definite date till when I would have to stay abroad. Again, I have not been given any definite assurance as to the extent of freedom I shall be allowed in Europe. Will Government save me from the kind attentions of the numerous spies that swarm in Switzerland. There are not only British spies but also Swiss spies and the Italian, German French and Indian spies in the employ of the British Government and what is there to prevent some of those overzealous agents from sending false reports regarding myself with the object of further black-mailing me in the eyes of Government? I feel so helpless in the face of overzealous agents, that I am almost sure

however cautious and even timid I may be during my stay in Europe, I shall never be able to prevent unfavourable reports regarding myself from reaching Government. All my caution and timidity will be put down as shrewdness and cunning and all sorts of sinister activities of which I shall be the author will be imagined where there are none and the tragedy of it will be that I shall not be able to know what reports are sent about me. It is thus possible that by the time 1929 draws near, I shall have been painted as a Bolsheviki agent of India and the inevitable consequences will be that I shall either be prevented from returning to India or shall be arrested again on my arrival. I have no desire to become a voluntary exile from the land of my birth and I would therefore like Government to look at this matter for a minute from my point of view.

##### CHERRY OPTIMISM.

Criticising further conditions imposed by Government, Mr. Bose says if Government had allowed him to go home to see his parents at least, from whom he cut off for the last two and a half years before he sailed abroad and had agreed to meet all his expenses in Europe and had permitted him to return without let or hindrance on his recovery, then would have been something human about the offer. "I have," he says, "on this occasion tried to anticipate the worst that may befall me, if I do not accept the offer of Government, but I have not been able to persuade myself that a permanent exile from the land of my birth would be better than a life in jail leading to seclusion. I do not quit before this cheerless prospect, for I believe that the paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Concluding Mr. Subash Bose says: "Thank God I am at one with my self and I can face with perfect equanimity and ordeal that He in his wisdom may choose to visit me with. I regard myself as doing penance in my own humble way for the past sins of our nation, and I am, and shall be, happy in my atonement. Our thoughts will not die. Our ideas will not fade from the nation's memory and posterity will be the heirs of our fondest dreams—this is the faith which shall sustain me in my tribulations for ever and for ever."—Free Press.

##### ACCEPTANCE OF GOVERNMENT OFFER

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Mr. Satish Chandra Bose, eldest brother of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, left for Rangpur this morning by the "Aranyakola" to meet the latter in Insan Jail. It is understood that Mr. Sarat C. Bose has put forward certain suggestions to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose regarding the acceptance of the Government's offer of release.—A.P.

Satyagrahis of Patnakhali have been and are carrying on their struggle in a thoroughly peaceful and constitutional manner and that disturbances of peace have not been caused by members of the Hindu community, this Mahasabha condemns the action of the Bengal Government in deciding to realise punitive police tax from the Hindus."

##### IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

Lala Deshabandhu Gupta moved a resolution directing the attention of the leaders and young men of Bengal to stop immoral traffic and cases of abduction that are so frequent in Bengal. It was seconded by Dr. Gopichand and passed. A resolution urging on the high caste Hindus to provide free access to untouchables in educational institutions, temples and wells was put from the chair and passed.

Another resolution moved by Ram-urging that due arrangements be made for protection of widows and was carried by a majority of votes.

Mr. Jaiaramdas Daulatram moved a resolution on joint electorates on behalf of the Chair. It was explained in Hindi and passed unanimously.

Another resolution moved by Ram-chandra Dwiwedi expressed disapproval of attempt to make compulsory teaching of Urdu for Hindu boys in Bihar where 91 per cent. of the population was of Hindus. It was adopted unanimously.

Another resolution moved from the chair appreciated a heroic efforts of Bulwant Singh and his wife when attacked by Mussalmans.

Another resolution moved from the chair sympathised with families of those who lost their lives in Kumbhmela tragedy.

A resolution was also moved from the

chair expressing sympathy with the Maharaja of Nabha and earnestly hoping that Government would redress His Highness's just grievances. It was carried unanimously.

A committee was not appointed to revise the constitution of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Invitations from Oudh, Assam Burma and Bengal came for the next session of the Hindu Mahasabha. The Working Committee of the Sabha will decide the venue.

After usual resolutions of thanking the Reception Committee and the President, the session came to a close at 11 p.m.

#### KAKORI PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

##### DEMAND FOR BETTER TREATMENT

CAWNPORE, April 19.

The hunger strike declared by the Kakori prisoners on April 7 still continues. It is understood that nearly all prisoners in different jails have started refusing to take food. The prisoners, it is stated, demand political treatment in jails and the Government have not yet come to any decision on the point. The prisoners have been asked to put on jail clothes and they state it is unjust that they should be treated as ordinary criminals.—Free Press.

#### JAM SAHIB OF JAMNAGAR.

##### TO VISIT ENGLAND ON POLITICAL MISSION

JAMNAGAR, April 17.

It is reliably stated that the visit of the Jam Sahib to England, immediately after the Conference of Indian Chiefs to be held here on the 25th inst., is in connection with the political question to be discussed at the Conference, as well as the commercial rights at Kachhiwar ports.—A.P.

## ESTABLISH NIGHT SCHOOLS.

### MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S EXHORTATION

### BHIWANDI CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The second day's sitting of the Konkani Muslim Educational Conference was held in the Conference hall at Bhiwandi on Monday morning and was brought to a close in the afternoon. There was again a good attendance. The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for Local Self-Government, presided.

### ESTABLISH NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Mr. Shaikat Ali also made a speech, in which he exhorted the Muslims to establish night schools for adults and illiterate children and thus prepare the rising generation for the battle of life by imparting to them special, technical and industrial education. Finally, he advised the Konkani Mahomedans to follow the example of old Arabs and turn to seafaring careers.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Several resolutions were discussed and adopted, the most important of which were those relating to the establishment of the Konkani Muslim Educational Society for the Thana District and its organisation to the urgent need of a Mahomedan Minister for Education, was to approaching Government for opening an Anglo-Urdu High School for Mahomedans at Bhiwandi. Until such high school was opened, an Anglo-Urdu Middle School with a boarding house attached to it was to be started by Konkani Muslim Educational Society.

The audience displayed great enthusiasm in the affairs of the Conference which was organised through the efforts of Mr. J. S. Kadiri, Educational Inspector, Bombay, Division, whose disinterested services to the cause of education were appreciated by those present.

A vote of thanks was passed for the President and he was garlanded amidst cheers. Sir Ghulam Hussain replying thanked them for the cordial reception they had accorded him as a Mahomedan though he hailed from Sind, thereby showing a true spirit of Muslim brotherhood.

The Conference was dissolved after a recitation of a verse from the Koran and prayer to God.

### INDORE RIOTS CASE.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

INDORE, April 19.

To-day morning, after the inspection of the scene of occurrence in the Arya-Muslim Riot Case, the cross-examination of Mr. Keshava Prasad was proceeded with. The witness said that Thakur Balwant Singh's relations with the Muslims were strained and had been so for a long time since he had been Soobha in Khargone. The accused had complained that he suspected danger from the Muslims as they imagined that he was an Arya, and this was investigated.

In reply to the Defence Counsel, the witness said that he knew nothing about the Khargone report. The accused was a Sanatan. The procession was also Sanatan. The accused's gun was seized by the witness Thakur Balwant Singh's relations with the City Superintendent were indifferent. Three or four Masjids lay on the route of the procession and the Superintendent told him of his design to change the route, adding that the processionists were unnecessarily loitered near the mosques.—A. P.

### MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF POSTAL EMPLOYEE

POONA, April 19.

The death, enveloped in complete mystery, has occurred of Mr. Karandikar, a postal employee, who was found lying in an unconscious state at the foot of Lakadi Pool Bridge, on Ferguson College Road last Saturday. He was immediately removed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he succumbed yesterday morning. No dying statement was recorded.—A. P.

Oil-tanker Volella belonging to the Anglo-Saxon Oil Company has been forced to call at Colombo owing to the outbreak of typhus.—A. P.

## RED SCOTCH SHINING GRANITE PILLARS

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## BHIL SCHOOL OPENED AT JHALOD.

### APPEAL TO HINDUS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHALOD, April 18.

The ceremony of opening a pakka building, serving both as a school and dormitory for children, and containing quarters for teachers was opened at Jhalod in Panch Mahals by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, President of Ahmedabad Municipality and Gujarat P. Congress Committee, on Saturday last. He came down with six other public workers specially from Ahmedabad and motored down from Dohad to Jhalod 21 miles. There were several gentlemen from Godhra and Dohad as well as the elite of Jhalod official and non-official including Rev. Lewis and his wife, parents of the boarders and other Bhils of surrounding villages, were also present. Report of the working of this boarding school of Bhil Seva Mandal during the last three years and a half was read, wherein the difficulties attendant on training Bhil children in a residential school, habituated to a semi-wild and undisciplined life as they traditionally are, were narrated. There are at present 29 boys and three girls studying there from Gujarati alphabet to English second standard, and fed, clothed and instructed free in all respects. There is a farm attached to the school.

The President in his speech congratulated the founder of this Mandal, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, and the worker in charge, Mr. Ambalal, for their services to the Bhil community. This was possible, he said, because they could be one with the Bhils more freely among them, know their every day life and poverty and read their hearts. He was not surprised, he said like Prof. Malkani, a previous speaker, who was astounded at the fact that the average income of a Bhil agriculturist, man, woman and child—did not exceed Re. 1-8 a month, and that it enabled him yet to live like a human being. But he said that he was not going to address that evening the Bhil section of the audience, as others did, exhorting them not to drink, or to do this or that. On the other hand, he would appeal to the non-Bhil Hindus gathered together, to do their bit towards the Bhils. The so-called high caste Hindus had not only neglected these primitive and simple people, but exploited them and dispossessed them of their lands and produce. The rich people of Jhalod should maintain an Ashram like that maintained by the rest of Gujarat and that they ought to imitate the example of Mr. Harakchand of Chorwad in Kathiawar who had donated Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of the building opened by him that day.

Boys of this and other Ashrams and Schools of the Mandal went in a procession through the streets of Jhalod and its hamlet, singing patriotic and religious songs and played several Scout games and gave a Bhil dance.

## CASE UNDER NATURALISATION LAW.

### MR. PANDIT WINS IN SUPREME COURT.

MADRAS, April 19.

Writing to the "Hindu" from Baden under date March 22, Mr. Tarak Nath Das says he has received cables from America that Mr. Sukharam Ganesh Pandit had won his suit in the Supreme Court. The Pandit was naturalised as an American in 1914. His citizenship was later on contested by the Naturalisation Department on the ground that he was not a white person and that he had secured it fraudulently and illegally, but the Pandit won his case. The Administrator General applied for revision by the Supreme Court but the petition was rejected.

Mr. Das says Pandit's victory was secured purely on the legal ground of "Res Adjudicate" and the Court had not decided that the Hindus are white persons. Thus Pandit's victory will not establish any precedent for other Hindus to secure citizenship, but it will establish one in favour of those cases were pending in the Supreme Court. Mr. Das anticipates the United States Government might withdraw the cases against Hindus already naturalised.—Free Press.

### WALK-OVER FOR SIR A RAHM?

CALCUTTA, April 19.

Sir Abdul Rahim was the only candidate who filed nomination before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for election to the Bengal Council from Calcutta, North Mahomedan constituency.

The scrutiny takes place on April 21. It will be recalled Sir Abdul represented the same constituency last time but resigned as a protest against the Government's attitude towards the Ponnahia shooting. He is seeking re-election.—Free Press.

Chittagong is experiencing violent gales and heavy showers for the last few days, and heavy damage has been caused in many parts of the district. It is reported that a motor launch was sunk near Chandpur.—A. P.

## PROVISIONS OF TRADE UNION BILL

### GOVT.'S AIM EXPLAINED.

LONDON, April 18.

Most important measure which will come before Parliament after Easter will be Government's Trade Unions Bill. It is probable, says the "Times" that the vote on the second reading of the Bill will take place on May 4th the anniversary of the beginning of the last years general strike which was directly responsible for the production of the Bill. After the second reading it is clear there will be a large number of amendments. Determined effort will be made so to amend the wording of the bill that it will apply both to strikes and lockouts and there is little doubt, adds the "Times", that Government will be prepared to accept the amendment on these lines. In a letter addressed to John Buchan, Conservative Candidate in by-election for Scottish Universities Mr. Baldwin declares: The Campaign of misrepresentation of the bill by political opponents has already begun. The Bill aims at the restoration to individual trade unionist of freedom from victimisation intimidation and unjustifiable pressure to contribute to political funds with the object of which he may be out of sympathy. The Bill is designed to make clear beyond all possibility of doubt the illegality of such an attempt as the general strike to coerce Government and the nation. It does not as alleged render illegal strikes which are not deemed or calculated to coerce Government or intimidate community.—B. O. W.

## PROHIBITION IN SELECT AREAS.

### MR. C. R. ACHARYA'S BILL.

MADRAS, April 19.

"Swarajya" publishes the text of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's Prohibition Bill and calls upon the Independent Ministry which has declared prohibition its goal to adopt it as its own.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Mr. Rajagopalachari says it is intended to provide statutory authority to introduce prohibition in select areas with power to extend it to other areas as time and experience enabled. The Bill is based on the assumption that the way to attain prohibition is not by local option, nor by gradual curtailment of the number of grog shops, but by undertaking the responsibilities of total prohibition in select areas large and compact enough to maintain adequate dry area to enable the administration to gain experience and confidence. The Bill penalises all traffic in and consumption of liquor except for purposes of medicine and authorises the appointment of hon. officers and magistrates to harness enlightened public opinion in favour of abstinence from drink.—Free Press.

### "STICK UP TO ONE POLICY."

### MR. HORNIMAN ON SWARAJIST BETRAVAL

MADRAS, April 19.

"Let us give up national work, let us abolish the Congress, if we are not able to work regardless of result of action and not be able to stick up to one policy and one programme," declared Mr. Horniman, addressing a huge gathering at the Triplicane Beach to-day.

Speaking about the criticism passed on his address at the Kerala Conference, Mr. Horniman clearly expressed that he had nothing to apologise nor anything to withdraw. Complaining about the Swarajists in the Assembly and local legislatures, he said that they had betrayed the Congress mandate which they had entered into. He appealed to members of the Assembly and Congress, "We ask them to remember that one mandate, no matter how great their difficulties, no matter how the results turn out, but try always to fulfil that mandate, then only they will have our sympathy and support."

Lastly speaking about non-co-operation, whether to give it up or stick to it, Mr. Horniman stated emphatically that it was the only way of getting Swaraj. Without rigid adherence to the principles and practice of non-co-operation, Swaraj could not be attained.—Free Press.

## DHOLERA HARBOUR

### GOVT. THINKING ON IMPROVING IT

VANKANER, April 19.

It is said that Government is thinking of developing the small harbour of Dholera, a British port in Kathiawar, which may, it is stated, affect the maritime trade of the States in Kathiawar, particularly that of Bhavnagar.—Free Press.

### CIVIC ADDRESS TO SETH KASTURBHA

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Before a large gathering of officials and mill owners including Mr. Chatfield, Commissioner of the Northern Division, Seth Kasturbhai and other Sir Ramabhai was presented a civic address and silver casket on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad as a token of appreciation of and gratitude for the eminent services rendered by him. The address dwelt upon his manifold services in matters educational, social, and literary. Mr. Chatfield was among those who spoke in glowing terms of the Seth Ramabhai's services.

Lady Ramabhai replying on behalf of her husband thanked them for the honour done to them. After garlanding and presenting the meeting dispersed.—Free Press.

## METROPOLITAN STAKES.

### KINNAIRD WINS.

LONDON, April 19.

The Metropolitan stakes resulted as follows:—  
Kinnaird ..... 1  
Dakota ..... 2  
Tuscan ..... 3  
Starting price betting: 100 to 7 against Kinnaird 100 to 8 Dakota 25 to 1 Tuscan. Twenty-two ran. Won by three lengths. Half length betw. second and third.—Reuter.

### EUGENE WASON DEAD.

LONDON, April 19.

Death has occurred of Eugene Wason.—Reuter.

(Rt. Hon. Eugene Wason, P. C. whose death is reported was called to the bar in 1870. He became well-known for his work as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Food production in 1915. He twice went on world tour and visited India.)

### FORMOSA OFFICE TO BE OPEN.

LONDON, April 19.

Tokyo.—The Bank of Taiwan has now decided to keep open the headquarters and branches in Formosa.—Reuter.

### SINO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY

LONDON, April 19.

Peking.—Sino-Japanese commercial treaty which was due to expire on 20th April has been extended by three months.—Reuter.

## MAHATMA WHISPERS THANKS.

BELGAUM, April 19.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Belgaum last evening en route to Nandi Hills. A well attended meeting was held in front of the house where Mr. Gandhi was putting up. The municipal address was read and a purse of Rs. 3,500 was presented to him on behalf of Belgaum and Shahapur. As at Nipani Mr. Gandhi whispered his thanks to Shrivast Gangadharrao who duly communicated them to the people Mahatma Gandhi expects to reach Nandi Hills on Wednesday morning and will take rest there for about two and half months.—A. P.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SESSIONS.

### VICEROY NOT TO PROROGUE.

SIMLA, April 19.

It is understood that the H. E. the Governor-General has decided not to prorogue the session of the Central Legislature which concluded last month. The coming session in Simla will therefore be a continuation of the last Delhi session. Consequently, pending bills, resolutions and questions of which notices had been given will not lapse.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.  
The Joint Select Committee on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bills will meet in Bombay on the 30th May. Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member, is leaving Simla on the 27th May. The deliberations in Bombay are likely to last one week, and the Committee will then meet in Calcutta in the third week of July. As far as can be ascertained there is no intention to take down evidence. The discussions will therefore, be among the members of the Committee themselves.

Messrs. V. V. Giri, G. D. Birla and G. Seth, delegates to the tenth session of the International Labour Conference, are leaving Bombay by the S.S. "Rawalpindi" for Marseilles, wherefrom they will proceed to Geneva.—A. P.

## M. L. C.'S ALLOWANCE GOES TO DEPRESSED CLASS WORK

### KARACHI MEMBER'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Narayandas Anandji, M.L.C. has addressed the following letter to Mr. Lalchand Bhandarkar Treasurer, Antyaj Seva Mandal, Karachi.

"Perhaps you know that I had decided not to bill for my travelling expenses and other allowance from the Government in connection with my Legislative Council duties, but at the persistent advice of some friends I have accepted the allowance due according to rules and I send you herewith the pay warrant of Rs. 600/10 with a request that you will kindly credit the sum to the funds of the depressed class mission society for furtherance of its objects. I shall send you every time the whole of the amount that I may receive from time to time during my tenure of office, as I do not wish to deduct even for pocket expenses from these sums.

## S. A. INDIAN'S DEMANDS.

### THEIR STATEMENT TO THE INDIAN DEPUTATION.

The following "Skeleton Statement" of demands was prepared by the Executive of the South African Indian Congress to help the Indian Deputation in its deliberations at the Round Table Conference. It is interesting to compare these demands with what has actually been secured by the Indian community in South Africa in the Agreement arrived at by the Conference.

### FRANCHISE:

We require full Political Franchise where same does not now exist for the time being. We require full restoration of the Municipal and Township Franchise so far as Natal is concerned and extend same to the Transvaal.

We ask for exactly the same facilities as the Europeans. Nothing more or less. We ask for these facilities from the lowest stage up to the University Courses in all subjects.

### IMMIGRATION:

We desire to adhere, as men of honour, to the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1914, which accepted the principle of the closed door policy. We, however, ask that the administration of the Immigration Act be modified so as to meet the numerous grievances pointed out in our resolution of 1925. We must be entitled to travel anywhere within the Union and be treated as South African subjects. Zululand must be opened up to us as it is to all other communities. We however want fullest facilities to be given to students, visitors, and business men from India to visit and stay in the country as long as they require to complete their work.

### SEGREGATION:

We object to any form of segregation. It is a stigma on one honour and our Motherland India.

No act of our community can justify it. The reports and investigations show the contrary conclusions. On this matter we are adamant, we desire the opportunity to prove our ability and willingness to act, live and progress upon the same lines as the Europeans. Naturally only those, being able and ready so to do, will accept the line of seeking to come in contact with the Europeans, and if they are on all points fit to do so, then merely by reason of colour they should not be prevented or objected to trade. We require exactly the same facilities as other sections have. The administration of the laws needs thorough revision as records of our Courts show that considerable and grave injustices have been perpetrated. We ask for a fair field and no favours.

### LAND:

In this matter, we ask that in the Provinces of the Cape, Transvaal and Natal, every facility to purchase and occupy land should be retained and in such Provinces where same is not allowed should be granted.

We must be allowed to purchase land in townships upon same terms and conditions as any other sections. The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance and Natal Land Alienation Ordinance must be removed.

### STANDARD OF LIVING:

To attain this desirable end the Union Government must necessarily remove every possible barrier now existing to our progress and encourage education in every direction. Repressive and unsympathetic legislations and unjust administration will deter realisation of this standard. The past policy of the Government is the cause of the non-progress of our community.

### INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL:

We are prepared to submit to any existing laws which may be applied equally to all communities so that in Industrial and Commercial matters we may be subject to the same impositions and enjoy the same benefits as any other sections. Legislation however is imperative to make it impossible for any person or association or union to frustrate a full realisation of this condition.

### GENERAL:

We desire to be South Africans sharing its full responsibilities and enjoy its fullest benefits.

## U. P. GOVERNORSHIP.

### LIBERAL ASSOCIATION'S CABLE TO SECV. OF STATE.

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

The Committee of the United Provinces Liberal Association, according to "The Leader," have authorised their Chairman to wire to H. E. the Viceroy and cable to the Secretary of State, that the next Governor of the United Provinces should be selected, not from the ranks of L.C.S. officers, but from public men, as is done in the case of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.—A. P.

## VIOLENT GALES IN CHITTAGONG.

### HEAVY DAMAGES IN VILLAGES

FAIRFUR, April 18.

Since the devastating cyclone of April 14th, there has been another severe storm, with a water-spout at Angaria, in Madaripur Sub-Division, causing heavy loss to the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. A hailstorm is continuing since April 14. About ten persons have been injured and have been admitted into the Madaripur Hospital.—A. P.

## HIGH COURT.

### INDEMNITY BOND FROM SOLICITOR

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLIENT'S LIABILITIES.

Mr. Justice Macgillivray at the High Court heard an application made by Mr. Yellowly, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. for exemption from giving a guarantee of indemnity on behalf of their clients Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., the creditors of Andrew Alexander Rale, an insolvent.

The insolvent owed to the creditors Rs. 11,973.13 in respect of repairs and supplies on motor lorry accessories. Rale who was declared an insolvent in August 1925 was granted discharge in June 1926. It appeared that subsequent to his becoming an insolvent, Rale had handed over possession of eight motor lorries to Messrs. T. R. Pratt Ltd. The latter claimed that they had given the lorries to Rale under a hire-purchase agreement. But from the evidence given by the insolvent at his public examination, it appeared that the ownership in the lorries had passed to him from Messrs. Pratt and had become vested in the Official Assignee on his insolvency.

The Official Assignee demanded the lorries from Messrs. Pratt who, however, refused on the ground that they were given to the insolvent under the hire-purchase system. The creditors apprehended that unless the Official Assignee got possession of the lorries, their interests would be prejudiced and they asked the Official Assignee to take legal proceedings against Messrs. Pratt for the recovery of the lorries. The Official Assignee was prepared to take action, but in accordance with the existing practice he asked for the usual indemnity bond from the creditors' attorneys, Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. to cover the cost of the suit. The creditors, Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. were willing to give the necessary indemnity. Their attorneys objected to any indemnity bond being asked from them on the ground that they as solicitors were "officers of the Court" and one officer of the Court should not be required to give indemnity to another officer of the Court, namely, the Official Assignee. They, therefore, made the present application for exemption.

Mr. Lang, the Official Assignee, pointed out that it was a long established practice in the High Court to require a guarantee of indemnity from the solicitors, and not from the creditors for when they were acting, Mr. Lang recalled that once when he had taken proceedings at the instance of the Imperial Bank of India, he had refused to accept guarantee from the Bank and had taken the guarantee from the Bank's solicitors Messrs. Crawford Bayley.

Mr. Yellowly intimated that in the present case his clients were willing to deposit in cash any reasonable amount to cover the cost of the proposed suit.

His Lordship, giving his decision, remarked that it was a long standing practice for the Official Assignee to demand a guarantee from the solicitors, and not from the creditors themselves. If the practice was inconvenient to the general body of solicitors, the Incorporated Law Society might refer the matter to the Judges.

Mr. Yellowly then intimated that his firm were now prepared to comply with the existing practice, and his Lordship passed orders accordingly.

## PALITANA PILGRIM TAX.

### DELHI JAINS' PROTEST.

DELHI, April 19.

The Jains of Delhi, at a meeting last evening, protested against the action of the Thakore Sahib of Palitana in the matter of the levy of Rs. 2 as pilgrim tax from pilgrims to Shatrunajaya hills. The meeting agreed it upon the Jain community to hold pilgrimages to the sacred hills in allegiance until the question was solved to its satisfaction.—A. P.

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## HEDJAZ OF TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

Saud's forces under the command of Khalid Ibn Lowi, a cousin of Sheriff Hussain, who had left him owing to some insult or grievance and had joined his enemy, had entered Taif, the cool hilly sanatorium of Hedjaz without fighting; that Amir Ali, the son of Sheriff Hussain, had run away to Mecca and thence both father and son had gone to Jeddah leaving the field open for Ibn Saud's soldiers to gain a very easy and unexpected entry into the holy places of Islam. This news gave us an opportunity to see that a better form of Government be established in Holy Hedjaz and that practically both parties asked for our assistance and moral support.

## A REPUBLIC FOR HEDJAZ.

The Central Khilafat Committee made a famous decision which had the command and support of a very great portion of the Muslims of the world on account of its correctness and moderation. We decided that Holy Hedjaz had suffered sufficiently from these Kings, Sultans and Amirs, who had swallowed up all the pious gifts of Muslim pilgrims and mismanaged the whole country. There should be a democratic Muslim Republic consisting of elected Hedjazian representatives with a president elected out of them for a period and the world Muslim Committee must guide and assist it. Sultan Ibn Saud made solemn promises that he would act according to our advice and would in no circumstances possess any part of Hedjaz and would never rule over it and that he would abide by the decision of the World Muslim Conference. He promised further not to allow his wild and fanatical followers to demolish sacred monuments, buildings and tombs and that in all matters concerning Hedjaz he would abide by the decisions of the World Muslim Conference. He made all these promises, and we accepted them as sufficiently binding on him and we had full hopes that he would carry out his promises, and thus our troubles in Holy Hedjaz would come to an end.

## IBN SAUD IN TRUE COLOURS.

Unfortunately, however, only after a few weeks of the fall of Jeddah and the departure of Amir Ali, he showed himself in true colours and though our Khilafat Delegation, consisting of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, and Maulana Irfan, were present in Mecca, without consulting or informing them, he boldly broke his promises and proclaimed himself as King of Holy Hedjaz. It was a matter of great grief to us that one of our own delegates, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of the "Zemindar" of Lahore, instead of impressing on him the necessity of carrying out his promises as was his duty, by his actions and advice, encouraged Ibn Saud in breaking his solemn promises.

## FIRST MUSLIM WORLD CONGRESS.

Ibn Saud had invited the first World Muslim Conference for his own ends, and we went there to take part in it as delegates on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. We had a difficult task before us. We had by now learnt the nature of Ibn Saud and his ambitious designs of overpowering his Muslim neighbours so as to satisfy his earth-hunger and leave separate Kingdoms for his children.

We sailed on the 12th May, 1926 per "Akbar" of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., and with us went also the delegates of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. Life on a pilgrim ship, though very crowded, was interesting to us, as it gave us the opportunity of gaining first-hand knowledge. I was afraid the seasickness would trouble me also, but my fears proved unfounded; and even when we returned during monsoon and met heavy seas and our ship was rolling and tossing badly, I was as well as here in my little room in the Central Khilafat Office.

We did not touch Aden, but passing Perim through Babalmandab reached Camaran on the 9th day. On board the ship every one was good and kind and luckily the Red Sea behaved like a gentleman, and all through we had the cool breeze to refresh us. We stopped at Camaran and went through the face of a medical bath. In the public disinfecting shed we all stood and had a shower bath which was certainly refreshing, but there was no fun in putting on damp clothes which had gone through a steam bath and were supposed to have killed all the germs we had brought from India. The ladies of our party were very indig-

nant, as they were herded in a big bathroom under the control of tall big African women who were all remarkably ugly and had tempered. Here, in Camaran we came in touch with Arabs, even though they were servants of the British Quarantine.

The coast was bare, and at one time both the Arabian Coast and the African Coast were visible. But to us every thing connected with Holy Hedjaz was very interesting and when we landed at Camaran we felt a thrill of pleasure pass through us. Next day after leaving Camaran we took off our ordinary clothes and put on our Muslim uniform, a white unadorned sheet to cover the lower part of the body and another sheet to cover the upper part, leaving the head bare. Muslims from Bokhara, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Arabia and India, all dressed themselves in this simple uniform. That day was a great day and the pilgrims were happy. All put their mite when the servants of the ship sent the plate round for 'bakshis.' When we had all donned our white uniform, the whole ship was resounding with shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar," while the ship was blowing its fog-whistles as loudly as it could.

After an uneventful voyage of eleven days we reached Jeddah and were welcomed by all the officials and non-officials of the place, and the Governor of Jeddah informed us that Sultan Ibn Saud had requested us to be his guests and that steam launches had come to take us and our party to the palatial house of Shaikh Mahomed Nassef where was to be found every thing provided for our comforts.

(To be continued.)

## B. N. RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

## WANTED ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—When the B.N. Railway General Strike was in progress the Executive Council of the Viceroy and the Governor General of India was reported to have decided that no enquiry into the grievances of the employees were possible unless and until the Railway workers on strike resumed their work unconditionally. Now that they have joined their duty on the strength of that authoritative assurance it was high time that an enquiry should be ordered for without delay. The "Indian Daily Telegraph" of Lucknow in a recent editorial has advanced strong reasons demanding an enquiry into the grievances of the B. N. Railway Indian employees which led to the strike with this modification that the enquiry should also extend to the efficiency and capacity or otherwise of the present administrators of the B. N. Railway. The tragic disaster at Bhadrak following on the heels of the widespread strike shows, according to that paper, that there is a screw loose somewhere in the administrative machinery of the B. N. Railway. The Government and their pedantic mentors of the Anglo-Indian Press will go on singing the praise of the B. N. Railway authorities because they are Europeans and, according to official maxim, European officers are above reproach. Had an Indian been at the helm of affairs on that line their denunciations would have been loud and venomous. From various reports published in the Press during the strike period one could gather that the top-heavy European Administration of the B. N. Railway was rotten. Mr. L. Greenham, the Agent who is now retiring, with best of intentions could do very little to set the machinery of the B. N. Railway management right, as many of his subordinates, specially those of Khargpur were up in arms against him and openly flouted his orders. Up to the time that Sir George Godfrey and Mr. L. May resigned their posts, the B. N. Railway was one of the most popular of the railways in India and their courtesy, kindness and public spiritedness were proverbial. Both of them were sympathetic and responsive to public opinion. They knew the men they had to deal with, were conscious of their responsibility to man and God and dealt even-handed justice between man and man. "There were strikes in their time too, but they were settled amicably and peacefully without the use of bayonets and firearms. They possessed wonderful driving power and disciplinary capacity which kept the staff always on the alert and there was never a tragic accident of the one which occurred with so much loss of life at Bhadrak. It must be remembered that the spirit of the superior officers inspires the subordinate staff in the discharge of their duties. The personality at the helm plays no mean part in the steering of the barge and there is evidently something wrong with the driving power of the B. N. Railway that the machinery is clogged and moves ponderously like a tottering giant. Let the Assistant Station Master and the other Indians be prosecuted for their dereliction of duty but at the same time, let an enquiry be also made into the conduct of affairs on the B. N. Railway, so far as it prevails at present among its higher European staff who are really its guiding agencies.—Yours, etc.,

J. C. CHATTERJEE.

## MEDICAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

(BY M.)

Of recent years no topic, not even the self-government resolution, has been taken up by Indian publicists and journals with a greater degree of systematic and methodical periodicity than the constitution of medical services in the country. The Lee Report is published or the Secretary of State, makes a speech and editorials and contributions appear in all the Indian papers. And quite right too. But one feels that logic and considerations of practical politics prevailing in the peculiar circumstances under which we are placed have not influenced our discussions to the extent that they should have. There is no point in repeatedly protesting against the provision of European doctors to the European Civil servants when the Government has made it absolutely clear that there will not be any biding from that point of view. Granted the futile reiteration of such protests, it will be conceded that the employment of a certain number of European doctors to render such services to European Civil servants and to constitute a War Reserve on which also the Government has irrevocably made up its mind will be the most economical arrangement.

The points worth discussing, when that position is accepted, are: (1) the strength of the War Reserve, (2) the number of European doctors necessary for rendering medical aid to Europeans. It ought to be insisted that neither of these ought to be immediately or unreasonably high and that the number of European doctors on the Civil side should not exceed which ever of these happens to be the higher figure. It should also be insisted that inasmuch as these European doctors are employed on the Civil side for either or both of these reasons, their duties should be restricted to that extent except so far as private practice is concerned and they ought not to have part or lot in the ordinary medical administration in the Provinces for which the Ministers are responsible. This will prevent dislocation if the War Reserve is mobilised and solve the question of Ministerial or higher control. Instead, we have been laying undue stress upon the constitutions of a paid Civil Medical Service, quite unnecessary when the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri moved his first resolution on that subject about a decade ago in the then Viceroy's Legislative Council but quite out of date now when the question of employing honorary doctors as far as possible is being pressed as the only satisfactory way of catering adequate medical relief to the entire population. Besides, some quarters have so far forgotten their original stand-point with regard to the demilitarisation of the ordinary civil medical aid (as to insist that, if European military doctors are employed on the Civil side for any reason, there ought to be some sort of a counterpoise of Indian military doctors also.

It is very much to be desired that discussion be carried on with due consideration to logic and the above points of view, though with a head-strong Secretary of State for India like Lord Birkenhead is, it is doubtful that it will have any influence or weight at all. In any case, there will be some force in suggesting that, inasmuch as it is scarcely three years since the Lee Commission made its report and no action has been taken under this head except the granting of the increments of pay and allowances the Services asked for, all action be postponed until the next Statutory Commission on Constitutional advance makes its report. Meanwhile, we had better be clear ourselves as to (1) whether we want a paid civil medical service, wholly or as far as possible Indian, to the extent we have now, (2) whether it will not be better to have a small number of administrative and inspecting medical officers instead of the present District Medical Officers who discharge these duties and are also considered to be specialists and experts in all the branches of medicine, (3) whether a large number of the existing paid appointments in the provincial headquarters could not be more efficiently filled by honorary doctors, and (4) how best to expedite the process of "honourarisation."

## BRITISH FOLLY IN CHINA

(BY BERTRAND RUSSEL.)

(Reprinted from the "Nation" of New York, March 2.)

In all the history of British blunders it would be difficult to parallel the present governmental policy in regard to China for immoral ineptitude. I say governmental policy, for the nation is emphatically not behind the Government as yet. One supposes that it will in time be influenced by means of a suitable diet of atrocities. It will be taught to believe that the Chinese eat corpses and mutilate children, and those who ask for evidence of these practices will be put in jail. As yet, however, feeling against China is confined to the Die-Hard section of the Conservative Party, though a majority of Parliament, was a minority in the nation even in the "Red Letter" election.

Labour, with the exception of a few leaders who have been hobbled, is vigorously and determinedly opposed to the policy of sending troops, and demanding their recall in spite of discouragement from their own headquarters. Labour quite understands that what our Government dislikes about the Chinese Nationalists is their policy of favouring trade unionism and aiming at an increase in wages. Enormous and enthusiastic meetings are being held in every part of the country demanding the recall of the expeditionary force. Even the Liberals, taking their cue from Lloyd George, are exceedingly critical to Government's action.

From the mere standpoint of British interests what has been done is so foolish that nothing but a lust for blood could have made anyone suppose it wise. The concessions which our Foreign Office has offered to the Nationalist Government go beyond anything that would have been required to secure agreement if no forces had been dispatched. But because these forces are on their way, Mr. Chen rightly refuses to negotiate until this threat is withdrawn. The forces are being sent nominally to protect the International Settlement, but the Japanese, whose diplomacy is never caught napping, have intimated that they would not permit the troops to land in a region where their rights are the same as ours, and where their citizens are not finding the need of armed protection. If the troops land on pure Chinese territory, this of course will be in itself an act of war, and will give validity to the protest of Dr. Wellington Koo on behalf of the Peking Government, which relies upon the Nine Power Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

This protest and the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen as Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs Administration are the first signs of the one good result to be expected of British folly, namely, the rejection of North and South in resistance to foreign aggression. It is to be expected that the reactionary generals, whom inspite of their illegality and extortions the British Government is attempting to keep in power, will be abandoned by their own troops unless they make peace with the Nationalists. The British in China, absorbed as they are in bridge and polo, have not noticed that China has become a political nation, and have not stopped to reflect upon the asset which their policy affords to the Kuomintang in its party strife with Chinese conservatism. They have a curious inability to understand what sort of conduct people like and what sort they dislike. I listened to the other night to an hour's address given to the Society for the Study of International Affairs, by a British diplomat lately returned from China, in the course of which he professed to explain why the British are not popular in China. He never even mentioned the massacres of Shanghai, Shamen, and Wansien, and when afterwards I asked him the reason for his omission he said that did not consider they had been an important factor. The British in China are apparently unable to realise that Chinese civilians take no pleasure in being shot down treacherously without warning. Psychology is not taught at our English public schools or at Oxford.

The situation is of course one of the utmost gravity, for if once the troops land at Shanghai it is difficult to see how war can be avoided, unless by American or Japanese intervention, either of which our Government would presumably regard as an unfriendly act, though it would be welcomed by every sane man in Great Britain. If war breaks out it will entail the complete militarization of China and a prolonged struggle leading to the immediate cessation of British-China trade, and as ultimate humiliation, even in a military sense, for though it may be easy to defeat Chinese armies it will be absolutely impossible to maintain

control of China or any portion of it not within the reach of loyal gus.

The men to whom our Government is listening recall with pride our exploits in the Opium War, and point out to the trade advantages thereby secured. They do not seem to realize that the republic of 1927 is different from the tottering Manchu empire of 1840. I could hardly have believed in the existence of such anachronistic ideas among persons with large interests in China had I not myself heard them expressed by such persons in debate.

Nor is the issue confined to China. Our Government contemplates breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia, and there is reason to think that the Poles are being incited to repeat the war of 1920. Our attempt to suppress China will of course have repercussions in India, and will increase the unrest in that country. In Great Britain itself a large portion of those who fought in the Great War are determined not to fight again, whatever the issue. China is distant, and cannot be made to seem ritely menacing.

The nation will not, therefore, throw itself into a struggle in the Far East with the whole heartedness which it showed during the Great War. Unless our Government quickly comes to its senses, I foresee the loss of our Indian Empire and the accession to power in this country of a Labour Party with a very different temper from that of our Government of 1924. For the world at large the insanity of our present Government is likely to be a boon, but for England it is a disaster of first magnitude.

## WOES OF TEACHERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you be pleased to extend your hospitality to a poor and wronged class of servants by publishing the following in your esteemed paper?

In compliance with the wishes of the Bombay Legislative Council of pre-Form days Government attached in 1919 twenty English classes to selected primary schools in the presidency as an experimental measure. The classes were treated as "Secondary Education", separate fees were charged and the charges were met from Provincial funds. Experienced teachers were drawn from several institutions to ensure the successful working of the scheme.

As the experiment was found to have been successful, 20 additional classes were opened, and the teachers originally employed were to be put on the revised scale of pay, but were still to be on temporary establishment pending the passage of the well-known Primary Education Act (G.R., E.D., No. 605 of 12-6-1922.)

But what did the Primary Education Act (1923) do? It transferred to the Local Bodies the control of primary education. Section 4 (4) of the Act also provided the transfer of such institutions as the English classes which were so far regarded as an entire charge on provincial funds. Did the poor English teacher get the bare benefit of section 8 (4) of the Act, though they were employed some four years before its passage? No. On the contrary they were simply thrown overboard by G.R., E.D., No. 605 of 1-8-1923. The teachers employed by Government, far back as 1919 and paid from provincial funds are entirely left to the mercy of the District Local Board who are free to employ them or not, and that too on any terms they chose to give them afresh.

The helpless teachers who contributed to the success of the scheme made a representation to Government in 1924, craving the benefit of section 8 (4) of the Primary Education Act for the duly qualified of the existing teachers, but received an unsympathetic reply. It is also understood that a question was put by Dr. Paranjpye in the last July session of the Council, but he was simply referred to the last mentioned Government Resolution.

Considering the hardship to which the existing teachers are subjected by the said Government Resolution will the present Honourable Minister of Education be moved to do something in the matter?—Yours, etc.,

ONE AFFECTED.

## The Bombay Chronicle

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## ROUND THE WORLD ON CYCLE.



"Chronicle" Photo.  
Mr. S. D. Driver (right) and Mr. S. B. Engineer, enterprising Parsi youths of Bombay, who started on Monday on a world tour on cycle.

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## THE "NEW MIR JAAFARS" OF INDIA.

### INDIA MUST REPUDIATE COMMUNALISM.

(By Taraknath Das, A.M., Ph.D.)

The present struggle in India, for securing a responsible government of the Indian people, reminds us of what happened in Bengal 170 years ago, on the eve of the battle of Plassey, which determined the fate of India. Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, in his work "The Making of India" published in London by A. & C. Black Ltd., (1925) writes of the plot to depose Siraj-ud-daula and to make Mir Jafar, the Nawab of Bengal, in the following way:—

"There was practically open hostility again between Siraj-ud-daula and Clive. The treachery of the Nawab's own men made the fight one-sided. The Nawab's Bakshi (pay-master of the forces) was a connection by marriage of the Nawab's family, and much older than the Nawab. His name was Mir Jafar. He controlled the Nawab's army, and had no love for the Nawab. He entered into secret plot with the English agent at Mursidabad, with the cognizance of Clive and his council at Calcutta, by which he stipulated that, if the English made him Nawab in place of Siraj-ud-daula, he would pay enormous sums of money, not only to the (East India) Company and the inhabitants of Calcutta (English, Indian and Armenian) for their losses on account of Nawab's invasion, but also pay huge sums (specified) to the army and navy and individual Englishmen, such as Colonel Clive and the governor and members of the Council. The Company was to receive further grants of zamindari and the French were to be excluded from Bengal. The terms were reduced in writing. It was arranged that Clive should take the field and Mir Jafar should join him.

"The Nawab marched in person from Mursidabad with a large army to meet Clive. The battle (such as it was) was fought at the village of Plassey, about thirty miles south of Mursidabad and one hundred miles north of Calcutta on June 2, 1757. Clive had taken every precaution in case Mir Jafar did not keep his promise to desert his side. The only part of the Nawab's army which fought for him was the contingent led by the faithful Mir Madan (and Mahan Lal); and Mir Madan died at an early stage of the engagement. The small contingent of forty to fifty gallant Frenchmen made a brave fight with their light artillery, but Mir Jafar with the whole of his troops, moved over to the English side. By two o'clock the Nawab's army had decided to retreat. By five o'clock the betrayed army was a routed rabble, which abandoned its camp, baggage, stores and transport and was severely punished by the energetic pursuit of Major Eyre Coote. The betrayed Nawab fled, but was captured and assassinated by Mir Jafar's son.

"Mir Jafar was installed as Nawab, but he had an empty treasury and no real power. The revolution consisted not in the change of Nawabs, but in the destruction of all authority. The new Nawab was a mere cipher. He could not even meet the extraordinary money obligations he had incurred to gain the Nawabship, and every default brought him more and more into the hands of the unprincipled officials to whom Mir Jafar's promises had committed him. He had added to the misery of the people. The Nawab's son-in-law, Mir Kasim had already plotted with the English at Calcutta. A proposal was made to Mir Jafar, who could not, out of his depleted treasury, supply money either to the Company or to its servants, that Mir Kasim should be appointed as his deputy, but with power, backed the English. Mir Jafar preferred to retire to private life in Calcutta, and Mir Kasim was installed as Nawab (Sept. 1760). He granted the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong to the Company for the expenses of their troops; to the servants of the Company he made handsome presents. But Mir Kasim had not a happy time. He fled to Oudh (1763). Meanwhile the Calcutta Council had re-elected Mir Jafar to Nawabship with usual repetition of presents and concessions. Only the Nawab had now become an empty shell. Mir Jafar lived an ignominious life, and died in January 1765, after which there was another succession, the Nawab passing particularly of history." (Pages 205 to 210).

### AN UNEQUAL FIGHT.

To-day, a new type of battles of Plassey are being fought in the Council chambers, Legislative Assembly and other quarters of India. The contending parties, on the one hand, are those who are championing Indian Nationalism, emancipation of the Indian people, the cause of undisputed and unrestricted sovereignty of the people of India; on the other hand, is the alien power which is carrying on the fight to crush the forces of Indian Nationalism, and to use the Indian people, Indian resources and India's strategic position, for the purpose of exploitation of India, extension of a world-hung empire, and subjugation of the people of India and those of other Asian lands. In this struggle, which is not an armed conflict, but a conflict carried on by so-called constitutional means, the Indian Nationalists are faced with an unequal fight, because they are being deserted by their own nationists.

The alien power, under the leadership of "new Clives", by its dexterous method has been carrying on the old policy of all imperialist powers of all ages—to divide and rule. selfish and narrow motives of personal and communal gains of some Indian leaders are strengthening the hands of the alien rulers. There are Hindu, Moslem and other leaders, who with the expectation of personal gain, a new type of Nawab, are

quite willing to make an unholy alliance with the forces of the alien Government, and to sacrifice their national interest and the interest of their own posterity. They are a new type of "Mir Jafars of modern India." Secondly, a far more dangerous type of "new Mir Jafars" are those, who, under the pretext of protecting minority interests, are advocating "communalism" and injecting "religious fanaticism" in Indian political life. These "new Mir Jafars" are consciously working to undermine the very foundation of Indian Nationalism, by sowing the seed of interminable civil strife of the future, and now strengthening the hands of the alien power, by delivering their votes and extending their support, with the hope of gaining some power in Indian political and economical life. They are engaged in betraying the nation, as did the Mir Jafar. The third type of "new Mir Jafars" are those who to suit their own political expediency, preach an extreme type of communalism they on opportune moments try to act as honest brokers, on the part of fanatical Moslem Communalists, to strike a bargain in favor of Moslem Communalism, with the promise of securing Moslem support to Indian nationalist cause. This type of honest brokers are the worst of all types of new Mir Jafars of India: because they carry on double-dealing and try to induce Indian nationalists to adopt the path of base opportunism, giving up the fundamentals of nationalist principles.

On the occasion of the recent debate on the rupee ratio bill in the Legislative Assembly, it was quite evident that three distinct types of "new Mir Jafars" were at work, in aiding "new Clives". Sir Purushotamas Thakurdas, according to the report of the London "Times", has designated one class of the "new Mir Jafars" as siding with the exploiters of India. The other type of the "new Mir Jafars" are the Indian Moslem leaders who are advocating for the establishment of a Moslem Party, and are siding with the alien Government, to gain some temporary advantage for the Moslem community. I must only say that the third type of "new Mir Jafars" advocate communalism and nationalism in the same breath. They may have the secret ambition of playing the role of "new Mir Kasims"; but like Mir Kasim they are bound to lose because of their initial folly.

### A SEVERE TEST.

Indian nationalists of to-day are facing the severest test. They have to struggle against enormous strength of an alien power, aided by the "new Mir Jafars of various types." They cannot secure victory if they are divided amongst themselves. By abandoning the sound principle of nationalism and catering to the "new Mir Jafars" and their communalism, Indian nationalists will destroy the very foundation of Indian nationalism and will meet their own destruction, as the "Kernaskys of Russia" have met. Indian nationalist leaders should learn from the present struggle of Chinese Nationalism, that a compromise of a sound principle of nationalism, on the mere expectation of national unity is a false move. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to avoid a conflict with the Chinese militarists and with the hope of securing national unity against the alien intruders, gave up the Presidency of the Chinese Republic, in favor of Yuan Si-Kai, who, later on, betrayed in every way the ideals of Chinese nationalism and declared war against the Chinese nationalists, supported by alien exploiters. Because with all the good intentions, Dr. Sun made a compromise of the principles, he was forced to be an exile and had to start over again the whole fight for Chinese nationalism and republicanism, which is now being carried on by his devoted followers. Dr. Sun lost at least ten years, by making a false compromise on the issues of Chinese republicanism and nationalism.

The future is with the Indian nationalists, if they have the courage and strength to stand by their principle in favor of "India First and No Communalism of any character." In a short time the "new Mir Jafars" of India will appear in their true colors and they will be deserted by the Indian public as well as their alien masters and will meet an inglorious end, as did the Mir Jafar of 1757-1765. Let us hope that the orthodox Non-co-operationists, orthodox Swarajists, Responsive Co-operationists and all other factions of the Indian nationalists, have learnt their lessons, and they must stand together against the unholy alliance. To do this, it is imperative that the Indian nationalists should formulate a programme of action which will satisfy their own ranks.

It is my conviction that, at the present stage of the struggle for Indian freedom, all Indian nationalists, without sacrificing any principle, can agree on the simple programme of (a) Responsive Co-operation (as advocated by late Lokamanya Tilak), (b) "India First and No Communalism of any character" and (c) No discrimination against Indians or Racial Equality for the Indians in India within the British Empire and in all lands. It may be suggested that the adoption of the policy of Responsive Co-operation will mean a great sacrifice of Indian nationalist principle. In answer to it I must say that those Indian nationalists, who refuse to follow the path of Responsive Co-operation have to adopt either the path of armed Revolution or inaction. "It is clear to me that every form of constitutional agitation and obstructionist tactics, comes within the scope of Responsive Co-operation." The "new Mir Jafars", in alliance with the alien power, whose principal motive has been to keep India in subjection, are working for the destruction of the very foundation of Indian Nationalism. Communalism is the very anti-thesis of nationalism; in it lies seed

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It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Sahib's treatment is so thoroughly established that we have been confidently and successfully placing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment. We are convinced about equally good results attending all that come under his treatment.

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of all forms of national disunity and dissection. In this crisis, Mother India expects that her every loyal child will act in a way, which ultimately will lead to victory of the sacred cause of anti-thesis of nationalism; in it lies seed



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## BEHIND THE SCENES.

### THE HORRORS OF VIVISECTION.

(The appended article is that immortal pronouncement of Dr. George Hoggan, England, who threw discretion and self-interest to the winds when he preferred to be true to himself and his convictions—based upon definite knowledge secured by his personal contact with vivisectionists and vivisection—rather than yield an allegiance to a cult of cruelty supported, from the cruelest and saddest of the dominating medical profession, who show every evidence of an equal moral ruthlessness when they start out to punish the recalcitrant among their number, who will not subscribe and be amenable to, or a defender of, their matchless cruelties.)

The tale he unfolds will always be one of the greatest, strongest and best arguments against vivisection that we could possibly have. It comes from a physician who was a vivisectionist. We could not desire better. Its imprints are only of and from the truth.—Editor, Open Door.)

It matters little what criminality the law may clearly attach to such practices. So long as the present privacy be maintained in regard to them, it will be found impossible to convict for want of evidence. No student can be expected to come forward as a witness when he knows that he would be hooted, mobbed and expelled from among his fellows for so doing; and any rising medical man would only achieve professional ruin by following a similar course.

I venture to record a little of my own experience in the matter, part of which was gained as an assistant in the laboratory of one of the greatest living experimental physiologists. In that laboratory we sacrificed from one to three dogs, besides rabbits and other animals, daily, and after four months' experience I am of the opinion that not one of those experiments of animals was justified or necessary. The idea of the good of humanity was simply out of the question, and would be laughed at, the great aim being to keep up with, or get ahead of, one's contemporaries in science, even at the price of an incalculable amount of torture, needlessly and inequity inflicted on the poor animals.

During these campaigns I have witnessed many harsh sights, but I think the saddest sight I ever witnessed was when the dogs were brought up from the cellar to the laboratory for sacrifice. Instead of appearing pleased with the change from darkness to light, they seemed seised with horror as soon as they smelt the air of the place, divining apparently their approaching doom. They would make friendly advances to each of the three or four persons present and as far as eyes, ears and tail could make a mute appeal for mercy eloquent, they tried it in vain.

Even when roughly grasped and thrown on the torture trough, a low complaining whine; such treatment would be all the protest made and they would continue to lick the hand which bound them till their mouths were fixed in the gag, and they could only flap their tails in the trough as the last means of exciting compassion. Often when convulsed by the pain of their torture, this would be renewed, and they would be soothed instantly on receiving a few gentle pats. It was all the aid and comfort I could give them and I gave it often.

To this I need hardly add, that, having drunk the bitter cup to the dregs, I cry off, and am prepared to see not only science but mankind perish rather than have recourse to such means of saving it. "Open Door" March 17.

### BRIDAL ALTAR IN LIONS' CAGE.

### COURAGEOUS ACT TO WIN A HOME

### ANIMALS BENIGNANT REGARD.

Jersey City—No more amazing wedding experience has ever been recorded than that which befel a Jersey City girl of sixteen named Bertha Czapp, who was married in a lion's cage the other day.

Bertha's fiancé, a young chauffeur named Charles Gervais, unfortunately fell out of work, and it looked as though love's young dream was doomed to an indefinite disappointment.

Then Gervais had a bright idea. He paid a visit to the headquarters of the Jersey City Lions Club—an organisation that does a good deal of benevolent and social work—and had a talk with the officials. The result was that arrangements were put in hand for the wedding to take place in a lion's cage!

### GIRL'S BRAVERY.

The wedding duly took place before an audience of three lionesses (inside the cage) and 800 people (outside).

The girl, her arm linked tightly in that of her sweetheart, looked anything but nervous, and smiled bravely in response to the whispered injunctions to keep her courage high.

During the ceremony the lionesses, under the watching eye of their trainer, gave no trouble whatever. They gazed on the bride and bridegroom in a benignant fashion, and very soon Bertha and her husband stepped forth from the cage again to meet the congratulations of the assembled eight hundred.

A substantial cash sum was given the happy young couple by the club as a wedding present, as well as sufficient furniture to start them off in housekeeping. "Sunday Chronicle"

## A BOON TO THE BALD.

### LEARN TO PLAY THE VIOLIN

There are few bald violinists, in fact many of them have become famous for their long, flowing manes. Science now explains the reason why. The playing of any stringed instrument, scientists say, induces the hair to grow. And not only that, but the playing of music near a bald head has the power to raise a hairy crop. Even a casual inspection of the men in orchestras in theatres and moving picture houses seems to verify this theory. The cello, bassoon and violin players almost invariably have an abundance of hair. The men who blow tunes through the brass horns, however, appear to run to baldness to a surprising extent. Pianists, on the other hand, usually are well supplied with hair.

The explanation given by men of science is that the vibrations set up by the strings of a musical instrument strike the hair and give it a healthful but invisible massage, stimulating its growth. The effort and physical strain of blowing into a horn shuts off the circulation of blood to the head they say, and deprives the roots of the hair of its proper amount of blood, thus causing the baldness among corned and other horn players.

It has been estimated that out of 100,000 violinists, only about 100 will suffer from baldness while about half of the players of brass instruments are bald.

So far there has been no attempt to use the stringed instrument as a cure for baldness. It is thought that such a treatment would have to be kept up for such a long time that it would be impractical. A baldheaded man or woman could, however, take up violin playing as a means of stimulating the growth of hair and if many of the long haired musicians seen on the stage are examples of what can be accomplished, the chances for success seem fairly sure.

### 40,000 DOLLARS AND "GOOD FAITH"

### BE FAIR TO CHINA.

It is a common principle of civilized practice says the "China Courier" part of the recognized chivalry of our time, that an individual is granted the benefit of being considered innocent until such time as he is proven guilty. Untrusting and untrustworthy persons may be incapable of this attitude, but gentlemen do not question the good faith of others until overwhelming evidence compels it.

The same principle applies to the conduct of nations. A high-minded attitude demands that the good faith of any government or of any official spokesman for a government, regardless of the "politics" of the government involved, stand unquestioned until circumstance compel one to conclude otherwise.

During and even since the recent Chen-O'Malley negotiations every effort has been made by anti-Nationalist elements, even "loyal Englishmen," to cast doubt on the good intentions of the Nationalist government. Before the signing of the agreement, and all through the process of negotiation, the uselessness of any compact with the Nationalist government was bitterly insisted on. It was suggested that the Southern government had no intention of keeping any promises they might make. Even the successful termination of the negotiations has not silenced such reflections on the good faith of the Nationalists.

It is therefore not likely that the payment of \$40,000 indemnity by Mr. Chen to Mr. O'Malley on behalf of the Nationalist government will completely squelch those who are prone to express ungenerous doubts. Yet it may be hoped that it has taken some of the wind out of their sails. For that it is a clear sign of good faith there can be no question.

The incidents at Kinkiang were such as may be attendant on political upheavals in any country of the world. According to accepted custom, the government in power will attempt to make reparations to other governments whose nationals have in any way suffered as a result of political conditions. This the Nationalist government has done, and a check for \$40,000 would appear to be pretty material evidence of "good faith." We await with interest the appreciative comments of our British contemporaries on this action.

### BARONET RUNS DANCE HALL

### SIR ROBERT PEEL HIS OWN M.C.

Birmingham—Sir Robert Peel grandson of the great Peel of Corn Law fame, is running a dance hall in Birmingham as a permanent occupation.

He and his wife—Sir Robert married the well-known actress, Beatrice Lili—started it with the help of a friend a few weeks ago, and they are very enthusiastic about it.

A young man with an engaging smile, Sir Robert acts as M.C., while Lady Peel frequently joins in the dancing. The hall is situated at Erdington, a thickly-populated suburb of Birmingham, and when I visited it this week I found a jolly crowd of young people there, obviously having a very good time.

It is proving so popular that Sir Robert hopes shortly to extend it. He said he was anxious to dispel the notion that he had done this to augment his income. He simply wanted to be useful, and organising amusements for the people seemed to him to be a better way than employing labour.



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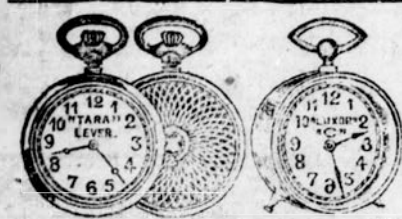
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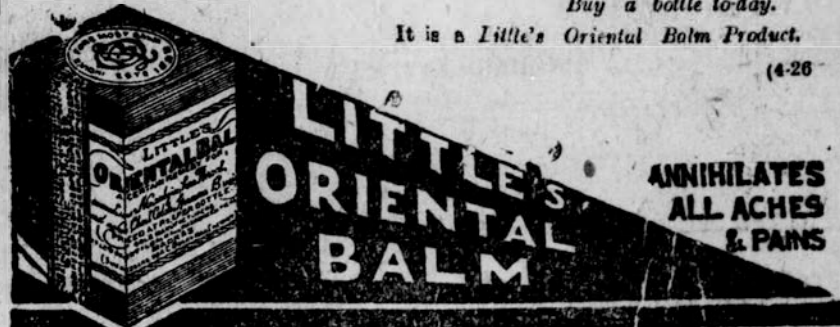
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